The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900. NO. 10

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PORTO RICO IS TO HAVE A TARIFF FOR TWO YEARS.

Our Colony Discriminated Against and Must Pay Duty at the Instigation of the Big Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two violations of the Constitution in a single week is the record of the Republican majority in the House—a record that should drive the Republican party from power. It does not mitigate the offense against constitutional government that one of these violations should have been an attempt to partially right the wrong committed in the other. A rightful thing wrongly done is often as bad or worse than a wrong. When the Republican majority, driven by the party whip, passed the bill levying a 15 per cent. duty on the products of Porto Rico for a period of two years, a grievous wrong was inflicted upon the Porto Ricans and the Constitution of the U. S. was violated. Later, when the Republicans became alarmed at the vigorous protests from all sections of the country against the proposed robbery of the helpless Porto Ricans, they again violated the Constitution by doing a thing right in principle in the wrong way,—passing a bill placing more than $2,000,000, already in the treasury, and all the future collections under Dingley duties upon Porto Rican products, at the disposal of the President, to be expended under his discretion for the benefit of Porto Rico. It is perfectly right that every dollar of this money should be spent for the benefit of Porto Rico, but, as Representative Bailey so forcibly pointed out, it is everlastingly wrong to turn over to the discretion of one man money in the Treasury of the U. S., when the Constitution expressly gives the right to dispose of money in the Treasury to Congress, and not to the Executive. But good may come out of evil. These things serve to accentuate in the minds of the people the attitude of the two great political parties toward the Constitution,—to make plain that there is only one Constitutional party and that is the Democratic party.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, said of the attitude of the Democratic Senators toward the Porto Rico bill: "The Democrats accept the issues tendered by the Republicans. Porto Rico has been annexed to the U. S. It is an integral part of the country. The flag proclaims our sovereignty there, and the Constitution follows the flag. The Republican proposition that we can enact discriminating legislation against the Porto Ricans and Porto Rico products is monstrous. We will fight it in the Senate to the limit of our extent, and we will fight it before the people from now until the ballots are cast in November."

Senator Stewart, who has been counted as a countenancer if not an actual supporter of imperialism, said in a speech against the Porto Rico tariff: "I don't want any territory in which the Constitution does not follow the flag. We cannot discriminate against any section of our own country. If our principles of free government are not broad enough to cover any territory under the flag, then we would better bring back the flag."

Instead of avoiding the collision of imperialism and protection, as the Republicans who fathered it intended, the Porto Rico tariff bill seems likely to precipitate the collision, and the Republicans to be called on to say whether the country shall give up the Philippines or the protective tariff. If the Supreme Court decides, as many believe it will, that all territory owned by the U. S. is constitutionally speaking, a part of the U. S., the choice will have to be speedily made, and Senator Foraker has openly said on the floor of the Senate, that he would favor giving up the Philippines.

Junketing is catching. Secretary Root, accompanied by three members of his family is officially junketing in Cuban waters, aboard a government transport; Secretary Long is arranging to take the House Naval Committee to Newport News, on a government vessel, and there is talk of a Congressional junketing party to Porto Rico, made up of the Joint House and Senate Committee and their families.

There seems to be trouble ahead for the administration bill providing that the Adjutant General of the Army shall have the rank of Major-General. The Senate has adopted a resolution, offered by Senator Pettigrew, directing the Secretary of War to send to the Senate the record of the Court-Martial of Gen. Corbin, who was then a Lieut. Col., during the civil war, and a copy of a report made about the same time by Col. Thomas J. Morgan, relating to the first colored brigade, and Lieut. Col. Corbin's relations therewith. Corbin was court-martialed upon the charge of cowardice, one of the specifications being that while under fire he got off his horse and hid behind a tree. He was acquitted, but the record, as well as the report of Col. Morgan, is said to contain matter which will cause Senators and Representatives to do some hard thinking before they vote to make such a man a Major-General.

The Republican leaders of the House are preparing for some sort of a political performance during the present week, as they have issued orders to every Republican member to be in his seat every day during the week.

COMMISSIONER RIDDLE DEAD.

The Republican Member of the Board Succumbs this Morning.

The death of Matthew F. Riddle, the Republican member of the Board of County Commissioners occurred at about two o'clock this Thursday morning, at his home at Pleasant Gap, after an illness of about ten days from complications arising from the effects of a heavy cold, in conjunction with heart trouble.

During the last year Mr. Riddle has been troubled with an affection of the heart, which at times caused him serious trouble. His friends at Pleasant Gap during the last two months had noticed a change in Mr. Riddle's health, he apparently suffering from some organic trouble. About two weeks ago he caught a heavy cold, which did not respond to the ordinary remedies and he gradually grew worse. On last Sunday evening he took to his bed and at once his condition became serious. He grew worse until the end this morning.

Mr. Riddle was aged over 55 years, and leaves a wife and four children, three sons and one daughter to survive him. They are, Arthur, George, Marion and Ralph.

Mr. Riddle was a very popular man at his home at Pleasant Gap. By occupation he was a farmer. He was always a resident of Pleasant Gap, in which place he was born and raised. For many years he filled the office of assessor in his precinct, until elected to the office of county Commissioner, which office he served one term and was elected last fall to the second term.

Mr. Riddle was a veteran of the civil war, and enlisted in 1862, when but seventeen years old. He served three years in the war and was mustered out at the close.

Mr. Riddle was highly respected and esteemed in his home town and by all who bore his acquaintance. He was charitable even to a fault.

The Board of Commissioners met at their office in Bellefonte this morning, and adjourned not to meet until next Monday morning, in respect to their departed fellow member.

The Constitution prescribes that when a casual vacancy occurs in the board of county commissioners the same shall be filled by an appointment made by the court, which we would understand to cover the unexpired term.

LATEST NEWS.

Philadelphia had a $300,000 fire yesterday in the dry-goods section.

The British forces again defeated a portion of the Boers by a flank movement.

In the Texas Republican state convention yesterday, there were fist fights and a split up.

The Boers are massing near Bloemfontein, under General Joubert, and a great battle is likely soon to be fought.

The Boers are making haste to form a new battle line, and are deserting Cape Colony and Natal to get into the Free State. They are massing all their armies to give the British one big battle.

At the Red Ash coal mines, in West Virginia, on Tuesday morning, one hundred and twenty miners were entombed by an explosion caused by fire damp. The explosion was a terrific one and caused the entire mountain to tremble. At 9 o'clock at night 23 bodies had been removed and it is believed all within were killed.

District Convention.

A District Sabbath School Convention will be held in Emanuel's church at Tusseyville, on Thursday, March 15. There will be three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, when important topics will be discussed. An interesting program has been prepared, and able speakers will be present, and the sessions promise to be very instructive and interesting.

Game and Fish Association.

A movement is on foot to organize a fish and game protective association in Centre county and the prospects for success are very bright. A meeting was held in the court house in Bellefonte this week at which plans were discussed. There were about twenty-five sportsmen present and a most interesting meeting was held.

REMINISCENSES.

Queer Doings and Expressions of Some Persons.

Persons occasionally will do some queer things and make queer requests, of which we give instances below:

WANTED CHANGE.

In the days of the old copper cents, when they were the size of quarters, a devout church-goer, when the klingle-seckel was passed around for the collection, by mistake dropped in a quarter instead of a copper cent. We will call him Jones. After services, having discovered the mistake, he applied to the deacons for 24 cents change. After that he went by the name of Quarterdollar Jones.

A DOG TRADE.

Years ago when winters meant more snows and drifts, a fellow from Snyder county, knowing that Joseph Gilliland had a dog that suited him better than his Snyder county canine, he tramped all the way up to Gillilands, near Centre Hill, some 25 miles, accompanied by his bow-wow, to swap dogs with Joe Gilliland, who was willing to get rid of his dog for any other, and the swap was made. Next morning the fellow from Snyder found himself so badly snowbound so he couldn't tramp home for nigh a week with his new dog. That trip for a trade, owing to the blizzard, cost the fellow $17.

GOT AN EXONERATION.

A citizen, living in the east end of the valley, finding that his cow was assessed $10 higher than he thought was right, walked 18 miles to Bellefonte to attend the appeals and have the valuation of his cow reduced $10, which was granted by the Commissioners. Pleased, he started home; called in the Reporter office, to tell us how he had made $10 that day. He had not looked into the problem deep enough to discover he had only made 10 cents less on his tax by the $10 off on the valuation of his cow.

LIVED HIGH.

A fellow in these diggins whose habits were not of the sort to keep his family away from hunger, made, as he thought, one day, a rich strike, by disposing of some horse-radish, realizing $1.75. Feeling millionaire-like, he concluded to have his wife and little ones for once to enjoy high-living, by investing his pile in ginger-snaps at one of the town stores.

VIRTUE IN A CHESTNUT BURR.

A former resident of Adamsburg, in Snyder county, told the Reporter of his experience with another, both boys harrowing with a horse given to provoking tail-switching. The boys bethought themselves of a cure for that sin. So taking a chestnut burr, the tail of the animal was raised, the burr placed thereunder, and the switching apparatus at once shut down. That horse got home from the field without harrow, harness, or bridle. Try it.

COOL IN A PINCH.

In the good old days when our farmers enjoyed teeming frolics taking crops to market at Lewisburg, while a gang were in the Brushvalley narrows, one of the teamsters had occasion to stop to fix something under the wagon; his one hand was propped on the ground near the wheel. A little jerk of the team, and the wheel was on his thumb, pinning him fast; under excruciating pain he modestly called to the teamster back of him: "Sog, kum emol e' wennig hare. Un wan du so gute sy wit, fore e' wennig for."

DUBBED THEMSELVES.

About 35 years ago a district teachers covention was held in the village of Logansville. It was a genial and interesting gathering of teachers. At the close the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that all teachers having a professional certificate are entitled to the degree of Professor." The immediate harvest was about forty "professors."

A FEW MORE.

A fellow had a vessel knocked off to him for 2 cents; finding it had a little leak, he waited a few hours to settle and insisted upon a reduction on the price.

A devoted husband was in the habit of walking 24 miles to a relative for his horse and buggy to take his wife on a visit, 19 miles, to her former home in the same locality. Thus making a round trip afoot until he got his wife home again.

Away back when New Berlin was a county seat, a denizen of the ridges went to town with a basket of cherries for retail on the street. Reaching the court house with doors open and court in session, he entered and halting in front of the bench and bar he sang out: "Wet er karshe cauffe?"

May Get New Brick Works.

Philipsburg is making an effort to secure a new brick works. A proposition has been made that the citizens furnish from $15,000 to $20,000 of the capital stock of $40,000 of the concern, the promoters promising to furnish the balance. The plant will employ not less than 75 hands, with a monthly pay roll of from $3,000 to $4,000.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Officers Elected for the Grange Encampment and Inter-County Fair for 1900 [at Centre Hall.

The committee on Grange Encampment and inter-county fair held a meeting at Centre Hall, March 3rd, and effected the following organization by electing Leonard Rhone chairman, George Dale, secretary, J. J. Arney, treasurer. The following divisions were created: Supt. of camp, J. S. Dauberman; Supt. of the department of implements, horticultural and agricultural products, George Dale; Supt. of the division of live stock and poultry, George Gingerich. The chairman to be superintendent of general privileges and entertainments, with power to appoint such assistants as may be required.

It was decided to open the encampment on Saturday, Sept. 15th, the exhibition and fair to open on Monday, the 17th, and continue until Saturday, the 22nd of Sept.

A proposition is to be submitted to every subordinate Grange in the county to take a special interest to work up a large poultry exhibit by assigning to each grange two new varieties of poultry that they are to breed specially for the exhibition, the subordinate grange to purchase the eggs, and assign them to the members best experienced in poultry raising. A trio of each breed will be placed on exhibition for sale, the proceeds to revert to the grange to reimburse them for the purchase of the eggs, the balance to be retained by the breeder.

It was decided to plant additional trees for shade and ornament.

Already three of the buildings are engaged by exhibitors, so that the outlook for the Grange fair is better than ever. All that patrons need do is to go steadily on with their enterprise, and they will achieve still larger success in the future.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

James Durst Thrown from a Wagon and Severely Injured.

James Durst, our good townsman, received severe injuries this morning by being thrown from a wagon by his team running away, being frightened by the neck yoke slipping off, allowing the wagon tongue to drop, and the horses ran off.

Jim bought a fine team of draught horses recently at the horse sale. This morning he went to Joel Kerstetter, on the other side of the railroad station to borrow a two-horse wagon to do some hauling. In hitching the horses to the wagon, Jim evidently over-looked that the team was hitched "too long." He started off and as he was turning out of the alley onto the street the neck yoke slipped off and the tongue dropped to the ground. The horses became frightened and plunged upsetting the heavy wagon, and Jim was thrown. He landed on his head on the hard frozen and stony ground and was rendered unconscious by the fall. He was carried into the home of Mr. Kerstetter, and Dr. Glosser was summoned to dress the injuries. A deep gash was cut over the right eye, and there is an ugly cut into the skull bones on the back of the head, along with other minor bruises. Fortunately no bones were broken, although it is supposed he sustained internal injuries. His injuries were more serious than at first supposed. He would lose consciousness for a short time, and then recover again.

In spite of the rumor that the accident would prove fatal, the physicians say he will recover.

The team with the overturned wagon ran across the railroad in towards the town and scattered parts of the wagon along the street, badly wrecking it. They wer ecaught on the hill at the home of A. S. Kerlin, with the front carriage only dragging along.

Spring Term.

The spring term of eight weeks, of the Centre Hall Preparatory and Normal School will open on Tuesday, April 17, 1900, in the High School building, Centre Hall, Pa. Especial attention will be paid to young teachers and those preparing for teaching, by giving thorough reviews in all the common school studies as well as the higher branches of learning. Terms are moderate. For information address, B. M. WAGENSELLER, A. B.

Booming.

The Odd Fellows lodge in this place is having a boom. They have added quite a number who are taking an active interest in lodge work, and in consequence it is in better condition than it ever was. With still a number who think of joining, the lodge is considering having their own building in the near future.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Program of the County Association to Meet in Centre Hall.

The annual convention of the Centre County Sunday School Association, will meet in the United Evangelical church, Centre Hall, on Tuesday, March 20th. The following program has been prepared for the occasion:

MORNING SESSION.

Devotional Service, conducted by Rev. W. W. Rhoads, Centre Hall.

Address of welcome, Rev. J. M. Rearick, Centre Hall.

Response, C. M. Bower, Esq., Bellefonte.

Conference—Home Department Starting, Rev. Charles Roads, D. D., General State Secretary.

Report of the President.

Appointment of Committees. Business.

Address—"Right Beginnings," Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Supt. Primary Work of the State Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional Service, Rev. G. W. Kerschner, Centre Hall.

A Symposium of Short Addresses on Practical Topics—(15 minutes each.)

The Proper Use of Proper Helps, Rev. A. A. Black, Boalsburg.

Missionary Work in the Sunday School, Rev. D. M. Wolf, Spring Mills.

Building Up the Sabbath School, Rev. D. T. Hepler, Lemont.

The Adult Bible Class, W. A. Murray, Esq., Boalsburg.

Conference—The Normal Class and Progress, Rev. Chas. Roads, D. D.

Address—"Home Co-operation and How to Secure It," Mrs. J. W. Barnes.

A Scripture Exercise, by classes from the several Sunday schools of Centre Hall, arranged by Rev. R. Crittendon, of Bellefonte.

Election of Officers. Business.

EVENING SESSION.

Devotion and Song, Rev. Chilcote, Spring Mills.

Address—"Teach the Little Ones to Pray," Mrs. J. W. Barnes.

Address—"The Parents Place in the S. S." Rev. Chas. Roads, D. D.

The music of the convention will be in charge of Prof. E. W. Crawford, of Centre Hall. The program will be interspersed at intervals with music, prayer and offerings.

The Country's Pensioners.

Responding to an inquiry from Senator Gallinger, Commissioner of Pensions Evans sent to him a statement giving the number of pensioners borne on the rolls of the office on account of each of the wars of the United States and giving a brief review of laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners is as follows: On account of the Revolutionary War, 4 widows and 7 daughters. War of 1812, 1 survivor, and 1989 widows. Indian wars, 1832, and 1842, 1655 survivors and 3889 widows. Mexican war, 9205 survivors and 8175 widows. Granted since 1861, under general laws, 321,555 invalid and 92,901 widows and other dependents; under law of 1890, invalids, 420,011; widows and dependents, 140,227. Total 990,528.

Died at Aaronsburg.

The death of Mrs. Anna Walters, one of Aaronsburg's oldest citizens, occurred at the home of A. D. Keener last Thursday morning. She was over 88 years old, and her death was caused by a general failing of health incident to old age. Mrs. Walters is survived by nine children: Mrs A. D. Keener, Mrs. Hannah Reed, Miss Lydia, and Mrs. Edelman, of Aaronsburg; Mrs. Daniel Kerstetter, of Haines township; Mrs. Michael Everett, and Isaiah, of Coburn; Henry, of Swengle, and Wm. in the western part of the state. The remains were taken to Swengle, Union county, where funeral services were held Sunday morning.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Lewis Whitman, of Grampian, and Anna Iddings, of Clearfield.

Orlando W. Weaver, of Wolf's Store and Nora Hofly, of Rebersburg.

Robert E. Auman, of Woodward, and Jennie Vonada, of Miles twp.

David W. Sweetwood and Mary E. Ripka, both of Spring Mills.

W. H. Watson and Carrie E. Witherite, both of Union twp.

Woman and Gold Missing.

A story comes from Sugar valley to the effect that a woman who left her home near Carroll, last week, took with her $700 in gold, the joint savings of herself and husband. It is thought she has gone to Germany, her native land. The gold was hidden in the smoke house for safe keeping.

Improving.

Howard Spangler, now in the Johnstown hospital, we are pleased to note, is on a fair way to recover from the effects of the amputation of arm, foot and some fingers, having been caught and frozen in a blizzard some weeks ago.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Inretest from Everywhere.

Understood.

Thou know't, Lord—
Thou know'st my life's deep story
And all the mingled good and ill I do;
Thou see'st my shame,
My few stray gleams of glory,
Where I am false
And where my soul rings true.

Lord, I am glad
Thou know'st my inmost being,
Glad Thou dost search the secrets of my heart.
I would not hide
One folly from Thy seeing
Nor shun Thy healing touch
To save the smart.

Only, dear Lord,
Make plain the path of duty.
Let not my shame and sorrow weigh me down,
Lest in despair I fail to see its beauty
And, weeping vainly,
Miss the victor's crown.

—Henry W. Mawks.

Hast wronged a neighbor?
Then to him restitution make,
If thou a child of God would'st be.
Thus is the stern command
In Holy Writ,
Lest thou wear the brand, hypocrisy.
Stand up for this, and this alone,
If thou would'st for the wrong atone
And be a child of God.

—Case.

Public sales and free lunch are in full swing now.

Lew Sunday has added a possum to his rabbit farm.

Give us your change of address, the old with the new.

March came in like a lion; will it go out like a lamb?

Our friend, Will Allison, of Spring Mills, was ill last week.

At Ed. Stump's sale last Friday, cows brought high prices.

The revival services continue with a full house each evening.

A hard freeze again last night, and the wheat fields are suffering.

Monroe Armour, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $6.

Sleet and rain set in Monday night followed by cold and high winds.

Last Thursday's flood was considerably higher than the one of Thursday before.

Prof. Fehr, State College, wants a girl with good references, for general housework.

Mrs. Sarah Dunlap, Charles Snyder, and Miss Olive Zerby, of Serby station, are on the sick list.

Citizens of Shamokin are raising money to prosecute councilmen for dishonesty in making improvements.

To Messrs. McKinney, Hamill, Finkle, Harpster, and others, thanks for friendly expressions in behalf of the Reporter.

Six car loads of western horses, three at Centre Hall and three at Millheim, were sold at good prices, within two months.

Wild ducks are making their appearance on Penns creek. Station agent Stover, at Paddy Mountain, shot several recently.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, March 11: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; St. Johns church, 7 p. m.; Georges Valley, 2 p. m.

Mrs. Michael Decker, east of Centre Hall, has been quite ill the past week from an attack of billiousness. She is slowly improving.

At the public sales going this spring in the county, there will be put up at sale about 250 head of horses and about 350 head of horn cattle.

After being blind for nine years as the result of an explosion, C. O. Corman, of Bellefonte, has recovered his eye-sight without medical aid.

The flood of Thursday last raised the streams in this county higher than at any time since the Johnstown flood. The fall was almost as sudden as the rise.

John F. Seiberling, the Akron, O., mower and reaper manufacturer, once known at Centre Hall, on Monday filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $801,578.38. His assets are given as $30 worth of wearing apparel.

The evangelistic services held in the Lutheran church of this place, by Rev. Warden, were continued by Rev. Rearick upon the former filling his time, and are having a large attendance since, the interesting exercises finding favor with people of all churches.

The Centre Democrat contest for an organ, up to last week, stood as follows: Lutheran Church, Pleasant Gap, 1993; Union Sunday School, Zion, 1545; M. E. Church, Roland, 1200; Presbyterian Church, Unionville, 240; Reformed Church, Pinegrove, 93; Pleasant Valley Church, Yarnell, 85; M. E. Church, Howard, 41. The contest for the organ is to be kept open several weeks yet.

LOST TRIBE OF INDIANS.

STORY OF THE PEACEABLE WENATCHEES.

Their Conduct Disproves the Saying That "The Only Good Indian Is a Dead One"—Have Never Cost the Government a Dollar—A Strange History.

Vast in area as is the United States, it would hardly be thought possible that a tribe of Indians could be completely lost sight of within its borders, yet remarkable as it may seem, this is precisely what has occurred away off in the State of Washington, on the slope of the Cascade Mountains, in a region rich and fertile, the equal almost of California for the production of fruit and unexcelled for agricultural purposes, and with a climate which is described as simply perfect.

It has been the misfortune of this tribe, which is known by the name of the Wenatchees, and from which the Wenatchee River takes it name, to have been associated with the Yakima Indians, whose reservation is located in Yakima County, Washington, and contains about 1,400 square miles, with a population of 1,800 souls, according to the last census. These Wenatchee Indians are an entirely distinct tribe from the Yakimas, and from time immemorial have occupied the country where they are at present living as homeless wanderers, and although the office of Indian affairs expends many millions annually and has its ramifications throughout the length and breadth of the land, strange to say, its archives and the reports of the various commissioners of Indian affairs will be searched in vain for any record of the existence of this lost Wenatchee tribe. In fact, to all intents and purposes, as far as the Indian office is concerned, they are non-existent.

In this connection, a cursory resume of the manner in which this peaceable and friendly tribe of Indians, who throughout their relations with the United States Government have by their behavior given the lie to the oft-quoted saying that "the only good Indian is a dead one," never having engaged in hostilities against the Government, or cost it the expenditure of a single dollar, has been victimized through the unscrupulous machinations of a greedy corporation and a too complaisant agent, is of interest, showing, as it does, the infamous imposition of the intelligent white man upon the ignorant redskin.

In 1854 Col. Wright was sent by the War Department to Washington Territory, now the State of Washington, and there made and concluded a treaty with a large number of separate Indian tribes or bands, which were named in the treaty as Consolidated Yakima Indians. In that treaty one Indian signed as a Wenatchee, and a provision was made in the same to the effect that a tract of land at the fork of the Pelouse and Wenatcheepan rivers should be set aside. It was spoken of as the Wenatchee fishery. At that time the Wenatchee band of Indians were living at the fork of the Pelouse River, which was afterward known as the Wenatchee River, the range of mountains just west taking the name of Wenatchee, and a lake fifteen miles up in the mountain was also named after this band of Indians. In 1894 an agent of the Yakima Indians called the attention of the Indian office to the fact that under this provision of the treaty the President had been authorized to set aside this reservation, and asked if the same had been done. Upon being informed that it had not, he was granted authority to locate the reservation and report the fact to the Indian office. He went not to the point where the Indians were, but to the banks of the Wenatchee Lake, fifteen or twenty miles above the location of the Indians, and there located a reservation, which comported in size with the terms of the treaty, and made a report to the effect that there was no fishery there, that there were no Indians there, and that this reservation ought to be sold. The Department acting upon that report, recommended the sale of the lands so located, for the sum of $20,000, and they were sold for this amount, the proceeds being used for the purpose of the construction of an irrigation ditch upon the Yakima reservation, which is situated about one hundred miles from the point where the Wenatchee Indians have always lived, over the range of mountains, and with no communication whatever.

In 1899 the Wenatchee Indians, who have lived in their present location as long as they can remember, found that by the construction of a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway the odd sections of the land, which they had supposed were in their reservation, belonged to the railroad, and that by the making of homestead entries the even sections belonged to the homesteaders. They then sent their chief to Washington to ascertain where their reservation was, and for the first time learned that it had been located by the agent in 1894, and, presumably with their consent, had been sold, the funds being applied to the benefit of the Yakima tribe, the agreement of sale having been made entirely by the Yakima Indians, without the participation of the Wenatchee Indians in any manner whatever.

An examination of the departmental records shows beyond question that this tribe of Indians has not been included in any census which has been taken of the Indians by the Indian Bureau. They have lived alone, and away from the departmental officials, all these years. They never had an agent, a sub-agent, nor an officer of the Government who either had them in charge or claimed to have them in charge. They have been a peaceable people.

Early in the history of this people the Catholic Church established a mission near what is now Wenatchee, and the limited education of these Indians has been wholly within that mission. There has never been a dollar spent by the Government on their education, or in feeding or clothing them. They do not speak the Yakima language, and cannot understand the Yakimas in ordinary conversation. Neither do they speak Chinook, which is a common language among the Northwestern tribes. They can understand the sign language, which is common to all Indian people.

An investigation further shows that their reservation is wholly gone; that the lands which were pointed out to them in 1854 have been appropriated by homestead settlers, and by the railroad, and these people are making a living now by working for the present owners of the soil. They are industrious, frugal and temperate, and have built a mission house and other buildings upon the supposed reservation, which at this late date they learn to their utter dismay belongs to the railroad and white settlers.

They were the first people to discover the fact that this valley was naturally a fruit country, and under the tutelage of the Jesuits, who have charge of the mission, they planted fruit trees and vineyards prior to the time any counter claims were made to their lands. Being a peaceable people they have not resisted the encroachments of the whites. The first census ever made of this tribe has been made by them within the last six months; it shows 172 people. They are utterly homeless, and are asking the Government for a location at some point where they can till the soil and have homes of their own.

LOYAL PUERTO RICANS.

General Stone Tells Why the Natives Will Be the Island's Best Defenders.

General Royal V. Stone, who spent some time in Puerto Rico during Gen. Miles's invasion of the island, and later was a member of the Puerto Rican Commission, is enthusiastic regarding the inhabitants of the island and believes that they are capable of doing much for themselves if they have the opportunity. The General is particularly fond of relating some of his experiences there. He said recently:

"When General Miles found the mountain passes on the great military roads defended by strong works and positions he sent me with a small escort to find a 'way round.' I found a way, but it led through a country held by Spanish forces. It was an opera bouffe campaign at first, beginning with the capture of a large town supposed to be defended by Spanish volunteers, my own forces consisting of a signal man, three soldiers and six war correspondents heavily armed, all travelling in carriages, and the carriages buried in flowers. Further on it became more serious, and the correspondents had to go back with their dispatches, but a company of Wisconsin infantry came to take their places and we pushed on in single file over difficult mountain trails. In two days' operations we captured 400 Spanish rifles and plenty of ammunition, armed a battalion of natives with them and another with machetes, and when we reached Utuado we were prepared to continue quite across the island, cut the Spanish forces in two and attack the strong post of Arecibo on the north coast.

"The native forces were eager for this attack, 2,000 machetemen volunteered for it, and we were to start at midnight. At this moment orders from headquarters stopped the movement; but a detachment of seventy-five mounted native riflemen led by a corporal of our cavalry were already out of reach on their way to Lares, where they were to alarm the garrison and then join us at Arecibo. They did their work well, and next morning marched straight into Arecibo by the unguarded Lares road. Finding we were not there, they marched quickly out on the Utuado road before the Spaniards could form to attack them. On that road they found a strong outpost and, taking it by surprise and in the rear, scattered it into the canefields, after a skirmish.

"On arriving at Utuado the corporal reported his exploit, but without any pride in it, for his command had failed in obedience. I asked how they behaved in the presence of the Spaniards. 'Shamefully, sir, shamefully,' he said 'No discipline at all; they disobeyed my orders, rushed straight at the enemy and cut off my fire.'

"If the Puerto Ricans had been against us and been armed we would have needed as many troops to conquer the island as England does to conquer the Transvaal, and in the future when we shall have a foreign war, and the enemy strikes at this, our most exposed outpost and our richest possession, if we have done jutice to its people we may depend almost entirely upon them for the defence of the island."—New York Sun.

He Fishes for Lost Anchors.

A Boothbay, Me., fisherman has been employing his spare time the last month in dragging the harbor for old anchors which have been lost by vessels at different times. He has secured more than four and one-half tons of anchors and chains. One big one weighed 2,300 pounds. What he has secured is worth about $200, not a bad month's work in the dull season.

Automobile races will soon be the order of the day. They are popular in France and draw large crowd.

Morocco has an army of 40 men men fairly well trained.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Scarlet Coats at a Wedding---Physical Culture Girls---Coaching a Valuable Voice---No Waste In This Waist---Etc., Etc.

Scarlet Coats at a Wedding.

Lord Chesterfield and Miss Enid Wilson were married in London a few days ago. There was a large and fashionable attendance at the ceremony.

The bride wore a satin train, embroidered with silver lilies, doves and stars, while the bridesmaids had scarlet cloth coats with triple capes and picturesque felt hats. Lord Chesterfield's gifts to them were big sable muffs, instead of the orthodox bangle, and his gift to the bride was a diamond tiara.

Physical Culture Girls.

A strong argument in favor of physical culture among girls is advanced by the students at Bryn Mawr, where all outdoor sports are encouraged, as well as the regulation gymnasium exercises. The Class of 1902 furnishes convincing proof in the way of statistics. All the members of the class have submitted to two physical examinations, between which six months have elapsed. The result shows an increase in lung capacity (measured in cubic centimeters), from 167.62 to 190.84; increase in chest inflation (difference in centimeters between chest normal and chest inflated), from 4.48 to 5.89; increase in total strength (measured in kilograms), from 219.82 to 249.89. Other tests show increased strength in every part of the body. And yet some people decry athletics among women.—Philadelphia Record.

Coaching a Valuable Voice.

Every morning I try my voice critically on each note within my range. I examine it with a microscope, so to speak, and wherever I find it even a shade below what I think I can do with it, I practice until I bring it where I think it should be.

Campanini once said to me: "I cannot keep my voice in proper shape without my daily practice. If I omit it one day there may be, when I sing at night, no perceptible difference in the quality of my tone; if I omit the practice two days I detect a failing when I sing in the evening; but if I omit it three days my audience notices it!"

As for me, I am studying all the time. I think I can say with truth that I am able to accomplish to-day what was impossible for me to do a couple of years ago. I hope to do more and better things in the future than I do to-day. There must be a constant development in any good work, otherwise there will surely be retrogression.—Mme. Eames, in Harper's Bazar.

No Waste in This Waist.

There is a certain woman known as "handy" by our ancestors, who nowadays is simply "clever." One of these has recently justified periodical praise by making an ornamental and useful article out of a silk blouse. Mrs. Neatfingers needed another soft pillow, and thus she secured it. The waist was yellow taffeta silk, with small sprigs of white verbena and green leaves. She ripped it all apart and pressed it; then excepting worn spaces under each arm, cut it into two inch squares. These were basted to a muslin lining and the seams covered with narrow black velvet ribbon, which can be bought very cheaply by the ten yard piece. At the corners of each square where the velvet crossed she sewed imitation jewels, topazes, rubies or emeralds, and along the intervening lines, gold sequins. The edges of the pillow were bound with a wider velvet ribbon and full rosettes of the narrow were at the four corners.

Bravery Among Boer Women.

Mrs. Louise de Lassemm, of San Francisco, returned from a tour of South Africa a short while ago, and relates some interesting impressions of the Boers:

"From one generation to another the Boers have been preparing for war, until to fight is now their natural instinct," she says.

"The women are as courageous and combative as the men. A Boer woman is never too old to shoot straight. You should see them as I have seen them coming to the station to say good-by to husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts on their way to the front. Such stoicism is astonishing.

"Not a tear does a Boer woman shed when she sends a son away from her to fight for his country. Not a tear does she shed when he falls in battle. Fighting to them is a business, a duty—anything but a matter of sentiment.

"My opinion is that when there are no more Boer men left on the field the Boer women will take their places and give desperate battle to the English foe, whom they hate with all their hearts. These Afrikander women are better soldiers than most men.

"Life in the Transvaal for Boer women is very pleasant. In Johannesburg I saw more bicyles than in any other city, and I have visited all the large cities of the world."

The Return of the Ringlet.

The small girl must wear ringlets to be in vogue. A little maid of honor at a recent wedding had long golden coils that fell far down her shoulders. Her hair was parted on the left side, and two ringlets were tied on the right side above the ear with a crisp bow of black velvet ribbon, these two ringlets being especially long and falling over the shoulder upon the front of her frock, says a writer in the Boston Herald.

The frock was an enchanting creation in buttercup yellow, just the tone of her tresses. The material was liberty satin, the skirt of which was gathered about the waist in two rows of shirrings below a belt of black velvet with long-fringed streamers behind. The hem was trimmed with an applique of delicate white lace, tendrils from which ran up the front breadth, which was set into the belt plain. A low-necked yoke, very narrow, and reaching tightly below the curve stretched down into a slender front vest effect to meet the front skirt panel at the waistline. This empiecement was covered with lace and above there was a shirred, unlined white gauze guimpe with shirred sleeves to the wrists. The bodice was shirred to the yoke with several rows to match the skirt, and it fastened behind with small round gold buttons. The yellow silk stockings were inlaid with white lace about the ankles and instep, and the tiny feet looked still tinier in ankle ties of black patent leather with small sparkling buckles on the straps.

New Occupations For Women.

What new, odd or untried avenues of employment were opened to women during 1899? Many bright and versatile women with the courage of their convictions have undoubtedly sought and obtained the means of livelihood, if not wealth-producing business, in a variety of queer occupations. Perhaps no woman in the United States has a stranger occupation than that of Mrs. Maud Whiteman, of Humboldt, Nev. She shoots wild horses for their skins, and at times earns about $5 a day at it. In some Western States wild horses have increased so rapidly that they monopolize the best grazing and frighten cattle off the ranges, so they are ruthlessly killed for their hides. Mrs. Whiteman wears masculine garb when hunting; when she goes to town she wears a black silk dress and a very feminine plumed leghorn hat. She is usually accompanied by her father, a war veteran, in her wild horse chasing. The skins of the animals shot are taken off dexterously, dried on sage bushes and then sold for about $2 each.

A Kansas City girl of Irish birth was naturalized in April, 1899, in order to become a notary public.

Miss Daisy Stevenson is one of the few women butchers in this country. She took up this line of work as a means of family support in Rochester, N. Y., last summer. She is twenty-eight years old and of good business and conversational abilities. She says the work of meat cutting and of disposing of the odds and ends as well as the choice cuts is not harder than general housework. Above all, she rejoices in a field all untried by other women and attempts to climb in and fill the niche. Success came. She thinks there is room for other women in this occupation, and recommends them to give her idea consideration, for she supports herself and her mother comfortably by it, and that is the main test.

Miss E. M. Davisson went into practical politics—which means that she placed herself "in the hands of her friends," with public office in view—and she is now attorney of Brown County, Nebraska. But she did not get the office until she had a legal fight with a man who wanted it.

More than one woman during the year took up the occupation known at summer resorts as "hotel introducing." Managers of such hotels find it profitable to employ women to introduce guests to one another. A clever woman of tact can earn $15 to $25 a week at this work, with free board. She must be educated, tasteful and pleasant, and must have the rare faculty of being able to ingratiate herself into the good graces of women guests and introduce them to others, so as to make them feel at home and provide company for those who otherwise might be lonely during their stay. This sort of thing is a good advertisement for a hotel, and brings business to it. While the opening does not offer steady employment, it pays well while it lasts.

Mrs. May Preston Slosson, a graduate of Vassar and wife of one of the professors of the State University at Laramie, Wyoming, entered upon the work of chaplain of the Wyoming State penitentiary.

Fashion Notes.

Various styles of high-grade shirt waists showing different ideas in epaulette-sleeve effect are becoming very popular.

Fancy waists of allover embroidery with lace-trimmed bolero fronts and high stock collars also finished with lace are among the newest fashions.

The big box pleat still remains in favor. Sometimes it is varied by being tucked, and again it is covered with rows of narrow velvet ribbon.

White surah is much in vogue for under-garments. It is somewhat expensive, but is such pleasant wear that many well-to-do people are now using it.

French mourning permits many departures from the somberness of entire black. Jackets and capes may be lined with white satin and skirts with white taffeta.

By way of a concession to the indelible fondness for bangles, numbers of women have the wrists of their white calling gloves studded with jewels in circles, while little brilliant and turquoise beads are sewed into the back stitchings.

Wise women who do not care to be troubled with extra hand luggage, such as a hat box, have silk bags made for their hats that they wear to the station and again upon arrival at their destination. The fedora is, naturally only worn on the cars.

LORD ROBERT'S LUCK.

The British Field Marshal's Hairbreadth Escapes in India.

Lord Roberts is a living example of the hazardous nature of the soldier's calling. The number of narrow escapes which he has experienced lead one almost to believe that he bears a charmed life. During the fighting before the walls of Delhi a bullet struck him on the back, passing through a leather pouch for caps which he usually wore in front near his pistol holster. The mere accident of this pouch having slipped round to his back prevented the ball from penetrating as deeply as it otherwise would have done. As it was, the wound was a rather severe one.

In the action at Bulandshar he saw a Sepoy taking aim at him, and was unable to get at the man because of the crush of soldiers around him. Just, however, as the mutineer fired, Robert's horse reared and received the bullet in its head.

A month later, during the advance on Lucknow, Roberts and another young officer rode forward to mark out the camp, and were cut off from the main body by a large number of the enemy. Riding as hard as they could, under a hot fire, they were attempting to escape round the enemy's flank when Robert's horse fell with him into a deep nullah. The enemy gained the edge of the nullah, and opened fire at close range, the situation being rendered all the more perilous from the fact that Roberts had accidentally cut his hand with his drawn sword, and he had some difficulty in remounting. At length he scrambled out, and, ducking to avoid the shots, regained the main body.

During the attack on Lucknow, and in accordance with Sir Colin Campbell's orders, Roberts planted a flag on one of the turrets of the Moti Mahal. A shower of shot was aimed at it, and it was knocked down into the ditch. At great personal risk Roberts again placed the standard in position, only to see it struck again in a short time later, the staff being actually cut in two. A third time the gallant young officer raised the flag, after which it suffered no further harm.

On another occasion, when accompanying a body of cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, Roberts saw two Sepoys making off with a standard. Riding after the rebels, he cut down one, and wrenched the staff from his grasp; but while so doing he was unable to deal with the other man, who, presenting the muzzle of his musket close to Robert's body, pulled the trigger. Fortunately the piece missed fire.

TEACHING A BOY TO PLAY.

Graphic Description of the Trials of a Music Teacher.

"Did you ever try to teach a boy to play the piano?" says a well-known teacher. "I do not mean a golden-haired mamma's darling, but one of the kind I have seen described as a 'dear, whistling, fragrant, nerve-shattering boy—a receptacle for edibles, a bottomless pit for pie, a buttonless young savage, a render of garments, a lover of goats and dogs and a dispenser of their fragrance, a scoffer of propriety, an incorrigible boy.' One such bit of restless humanity it has fallen to my lot to teach, and I can never tell the endless surprises that came to me during one season's work with this boy. His talent as a musical critic showed itself in calling Mme. Zeisler 'a kind of a cyclone,' and again, in describing to me a singer with a pronounced tremolo in her voice, he said: 'She shackied so I couldn't tell what she was trying to sing.'

"Is there a cultured musical critic in this country that could express so much in so few words?

"But I intend to tell you of the endless number of things that happened to this boy's hands—which in each instance gave him a good excuse for not having practiced. He caught a ball on the tip of the finger, which knocked the nail off. He got a fishhook in his finger, and had to have it cut out. He burned his hand with hot molasses candy—and again with a firecracker. The cat scratched him, the dog bit him. His knuckles were well nigh worn off in playing marbles on the frozen ground, and so on, endlessly. Soon after the appearance here of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show he came to me with a savage looking sore, fully one-half an inch wide and extending entirely around his head, just below his ears and mouth. I exclaimed in horror, 'Why, J——; what's the matter now?'

"'Huh—that's nothin'; I just got lassoed.'

"Inquiring later of his mother, she told me that a little girl of the neighborhood, whose parents make frequent visits to Mexico, had searched the attic and found a horsehair lasso, which she succeeded in throwing about his head as he was passing on a bicycle. Needless to say, he had a fall, the horsehair lasso removing a complete circle of cuticle from around his head. Think of chaining such a boy down to the torment of a piano forte technique. As well try to chain the winds!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Breaking and Entering.

This is the true story of a man and his wife who went to a party, and drove home at 2 o'clock in the morning. The husband had, of course, a latch-key, and had told the servants not to sit up. It was a cold night, and when they reached the house he said to his wife:

"You sit in the carriage while I run up and open the door."

He hurried up the steps and felt for his key. It was gone, or rather, as it proved afterward, he had never taken it at all. So, after fruitless searching, he began ringing the bell. He rang it for five minutes—for ten. No one came. He was slowly congealing, and his wife, in the carriage, began to shiver.

"It's no use!" he called to her, finally. "You sit still, and I'll go round the back way and break in."

He sought the dark alley behind his house, and with Spartan disregard of his party clothes, scaled the high board fence and dropped into his own yard. He smashed a pane of glass, lifted the window and crawled into the dark kitchen. Not familiar with those lower regions, he stumbled about, hitting the wall like a beetle on a summer night; but finally found the back stairs, and mounted them to the hall above.

"Saved!" he muttered, for he had reached the front hall and the front door. He opened the door.

"All right!" he called cheerily to his wife, ran down the steps to help her out—banged the door behind him! Then, a wiser man, he began at A. and did his burglarious work all over again.—Youth's Companion.

A CALIFORNIA GOAT FARM.

An Interesting and Novel Sight When the Kids Are Fed.

It is traditional that the common goat's digestion is cast-iron, and as much is true of the Persian. He can eat pretty much anything, and I never saw nor heard of a sick goat. One boy can herd a flock of 500 the year round. The lambing season, from February to June, calls out every one on the ranch to hold the mothers while the kids nurse, for goats are parents either unnatural or hopelessly stupid. Every human mother knows the most wonderful child in the world, but a goat does not. All kids are alike to her. In a flock of 500 not 5 per cent. will own their offspring or can recognize them.

The young are kept in a corral, into which the mothers are driven at night. At evening and morning this corral witnesses a performance rivaling any circus. The ewes are "roped," thrown and held, and the kids need no other summons to their meal. The "table seats two," but perhaps seven or eight will crowd about, seizing any coign of vantage whatever, nutritious or dry wool; butting, tugging and generally conducting themselves with so scant table manners that it is no wonder their mothers dread the ordeal.

The kids are beautiful and graceful and of tireless activity. They are never at rest. They climb, jump, run, devour fences and ropes, and divert themselves with an ingenuity worthy of human imitation. They can utilize a see-saw as well as the boys who made it. A barrel left in their reach is welcome—they can balance on it and "walk the ball' with the dexterity of an acrobat. I have often seen one inside the barrel, apparently enjoying the rolling process.

No matter how many times a day you visit them, they are always friendly and inquisitive, sampling your raiment with sober faces.

The thoroughbreds are pure white, with long, fine hair—a link between silk and wool. They are shorn twice a year, the fleece averaging in weight with that of a merino sheep, but being more valuable. They are hardy and less susceptible to diseases and parasites than sheep.

The success of goat farming lies chiefly in feeding the kids up to the second month. After that they shift for themselves.

The flesh of the kid is a delicacy worthy of place on the most epicurean bill of fare; and the milk of the ewes is particularly rich and nutritious, and as a cosmetic is unsurpassed. All in all, there is much to be learned and much to be enjoyed on a California goat ranch.—Land of Sunshine.

Deserted Johannesburg.

Johannesburg is a striking contrast to Pretoria. This city of banks and exchanges, of brokers' offices, hotels and rendezvous of speculators, has now an appalling effect upon a visitor. Block after block of windows are boarded up, and solitary policemen guard the deserted streets.

I know the Boers have been taking every precaution to guard the property in that city. It is an indisputable fact that since the mines were deserted arms and provisions have been discovered in some of the lower levels. I have seen some of the letter files which were taken out of one of the mines, and which in themselves show absolutely that a close corporation existed in Johannesburg which was determined that at least the goldfields should be absorbed by the British sphere of influence in South Africa. In one instance an old engine boiler was unearthed in one of the leading mines, which contained all the private letters of one of Johannesburg's heaviest speculators. When it became generally known that these things had been discovered there was more bitter feeling expressed among the Afrikanders than I heard at any other time. But I did not hear anything which indicated that Johannesburg and the mines on the Rand would meet the fate which I see some have been predicting who fled from the city.—Pretoria Correspondence of the London Mail.

Lost Gold.

The yearly loss in value of gold coins by wear and tear while in circulation amounts to about $2,000 in every $5,000,000.

France receives $970,000 a year from taxes on bicycles.

A Wonderful Germ-Killer.

Skin diseases, such as tetter, eczema, ringworm, salt-rheum, or anything of the kind, are cured by Tetterine. It kills the germs, and the skin becomes healthy. Its efficacy is well established. Hundreds of testimonials can be shown by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Send 50c. for a box postpaid if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Bill Sikes's Type Is Not Yet Dead.

Bill Sikes' type is not extinct in England, and even the original Bill Sikes would hardly have been guilty of the cruel conduct which got Charles Cambridge, a London greengrocer, into trouble. When Charles Cambridge married Esther she had an "incumbrance," a young child, Charles Edward Jones. Their landlady was troubled by the screaming of the child, and made an informal investigation through a transom. This woman peeped into the prisoner's bedroom.

Blood Humors

Are Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood.

"I was troubled with blotches on my face, and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was entirely cured." MISS ETHEL MIXER, Clarksburg, Mass.

Cures All Eruptions.

"My brother had a humor in his blood which broke out in frightful sores. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it permanently cured him." H. L. ELLIS, Mount Laurel, N. J.

Eradicates Scrofula.

"My little boy had a large scrofula sore on his neck. I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured. I take Hood's as my spring tonic." MRS. MINNIE SPEAR, Parishville, N. Y.

Papa Liked Rag Time.

The Boston Transcript tells a story of a man who had a class of boys in natural history. One of the subjects which he took up was butterflies and moths, and he told the children a good deal about the chrysalides and cocoons. After he had got the boys well instructed he showed one of the smallest of them one of the cocoons and asked, "What butterfly is this the cocoon of?" Then the little boy looked up and said, slowly and respectfully, "My papa says that all cocoons look alike to him!"

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough

Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 10 for 5c.

Pope Much Altered.

A correspondent in Rome thus describes the present appearance of the pope: "There is no doubt that since I last saw Leo XIII. he has greatly altered. He is much thinner and much whiter than he was a few months back. His face looks so very small that one almost fears that should he wear his miter it would entirely extinguish his tiny face and head. On the other hand his eyes are bright and his voice is fairly strong. He could not stand unassisted, or even walk across the room without the aid of a stick, and is afflicted by a constant, irritating cough. His intellect is as strong as ever, and his memory is very clear and precise. He is, moreover, quite able to attend to business and to write his letters and sign documents. His last signature shows no alteration in the firmness of his hand, and is as clear and distinct as it was twenty years ago.

Working Women

are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for free advice about their health.

Mrs. Pinkham is a woman.

If you have painful periods, backaches or any of the more serious ills of women, write to Mrs. Pinkham; she has helped multitudes. Your letter will be sacredly confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Nothing else can possibly be so sure to help suffering women. No other medicine has helped so many.

Remember this when something else is suggested.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Her helping hand is always outstretched to suffering women.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: A Religion of Ghosts—Spiritualism Denounced as Necromancy and Delusion—Its Disciples Are Doomed—It Causes Insanity Among Its Victims.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage discusses a theme never more under exploration than at this time and warns people against what he calls a religion of ghosts; text, I Samuel xxviii., 7: "Behold, there is a woman that hath a familiar spirit at En-dor. And Saul disguised himself and put on other raiment, and he went, and two men with him, and they came to the woman by night."

Trouble to the right of him and trouble to the left of him, Saul knew not what to do. As a last resort he concluded to seek out a spiritual medium or a witch or anything that you please to call her—a woman who had communication with the spirits of the eternal world. It was a very difficult thing to do, for Saul had either slain all the witches or compelled them to stop business. A servant one day said to King Saul, "I know of a spiritual medium down at the village of En-dor." "Do you," said the king. Night falls. Saul, putting off his kingly robes and putting on the dress of a plain citizen, with two servants, goes out to hunt up this medium.

Saul and his servants after awhile reached the village, and they say, "I wonder if this is the house," and they look in, and they see the haggard, weird and shriveled up spiritual medium sitting by the light and on the table sculptured images and divining rods and poisonous herbs and bottles and vases. They say, "Yes, this must be the place." One loud rap brings the woman to the door, and as she stands there, holding the candle or lamp above her head and peering out into the darkness, she says, "Who is here?" The tall king informs her that he has come to have his fortune told. When she hears that, she trembles and almost drops the light, for she knows there is no chance for a fortune teller or spiritual medium in all the land. But Saul having sworn that no harm shall come to her, she says, "Well, who shall I bring up from the dead?" Saul says, "Bring up Samuel." That was the prophet who had died a little while before. I see her waving a wand, or stirring up some poisonous herbs in a caldron, or hear her muttering over some incantations, or stamping with her foot as she cries out to the realm of the dead: "Samuel, Samuel!" Lo, the freezing horror! The floor of the tenement opens, and the gray hairs float up and the forehead, the eyes, the lips, the shoulders, the arms, the feet—the entire body of the dead Samuel—wrapped in sepulchral robe, appearing to the astonished group, who stagger back and hold fast and catch their breath and shiver with terror.

The dead prophet, white and awful from the tomb, begins to move his ashen lips, and he glares upon King Saul and cries out: "What did you bring me up for? What do you mean, King Saul?" Saul, trying to compose and control himself, makes this stammering and affrighted utterance as he says to the dead prophet: "The Lord is against me, and I have come to you for help. What shall I do?" The dead prophet stretched forth his finger to King Saul and said: "Die to-morrow! Come with me into the sepulcher. I am going now. Come, come with me!" And, lo, the floor again opens, and the feet of the dead prophet disappear and the arms and the shoulders and the forehead! The floor closes. Oh, that was an awful seance!

To unlatch the door between the present state and the future state all the fingers of superstition have been busy. We have books entitled "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Other Worlds," "The Debatable Land Between This World and the Next," "Researches Into the Phenomena of Spiritualism" and whole libraries of hocus pocus, enough to deceive the very elect. I shall not take time to rehearse the history of divination, Delphic oracle, sibyl or palmistry or the whole centuries of imposture.

Modern spiritualism proposes to open the door between this world and the next and put us into communication with the dead. It has never yet offered one reasonable credential.

When I find Saul in my text consulting a familiar spirit, I learn that spiritualism is a very old religion.

Spiritualism in American was born in the year 1847, in Hydesville, Wayne County, N. Y., when one night there was a loud rap heard against the door of Michael Weekman; a rap a second time, a rap a third time, and all three times. When the door was opened, there was nothing found there, the knocking having been made seemingly by invisible knuckles.

After awhile Mr. Fox with his family moved into that house, and then they had bangings at the door every night. One night Mr. Fox cried out, "Are you a spirit?" Two raps—answer in the affirmative. "Are you an injured spirit?" Two raps—answer in the affirmative. Then they knew right away that it was the spirit of a peddler who had been murdered in that house years before and who had been robbed of his $500. Whether the spirit of the peddler came back to collect his $500 or his bones I do not know.

The excitement spread. There was a universal rumpus. The Hon. Judge Edmonds declared in a book that he had actually seen a bell start from the top shelf of a closet, heard it ring over the people that were standing in the closet; then, swung by invisible hands, it rang over the people in the back parlor and floated through the folding doors to the front parlor, rang over the people there and then dropped on the floor. A Senator of the United States, afterward Governor of Wisconsin, had his head quite turned with spiritualistic demonstrations. The tables tipped, and the stools tilted, and the bedsteads raised, and the chairs upset, and it seemed as if the spirits everywhere had gone into the furniture business! "Well," the people said, "we have got something new in this country. It is a new religion!" Oh, no, my friend, thousands of years ago, we find in our text, a spiritualistic seance!

Nothing in the spiritualistic circles of our day has been more strange, mysterious and wonderful than things which have been seen in past centuries of the world. In all ages there have been necromancers, those who consult with the spirits of the departed; charmers, those who put their subjects in a mesmeric state; sorcerers, those who by taking poisonous drugs see everything and hear everything and tell everything; dreamers, people who in their sleeping moments can see the future world and hold consultation with spirits. Yes, before the time of Christ, the Brahmans went through all the table moving, all the furniture excitement, which the spirits have exploited in our day, precisely the same thing over and over again, under the manipulation of the Brahmans. Now, do you say that spiritualism is different from these? I answer, all these delusions I have mentioned belong to the same family. They are exhumations from the unseen world.

What does God think of all these delusions? He thinks so severely of them that He never speaks of them but with livid thunders of indignation. He says, "I will be a swift witness against the sorcerer." He says, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." And lest you might make some important distinction between spiritualism and witchcraft God says in so many words, "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer, for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord." The Lord God Almighty in a score of passages which I have not now time to quote utters His indignation against all this great family of delusions. After that be a spiritualist if you dare!

You lose a friend; you want the spiritual world opened, so that you may have communication with him. In a highly wrought, nervous and diseased state of mind you go and put yourself in that communication. That is why I hate spiritualism. It takes advantage of one in a moment of weakness, which may come upon us at any time. We lose a friend. The trial is keen, sharp, suffocating, almost maddening. If we could marshal a host and storm the eternal world and recapture our loved one, the host would soon be marshaled. The house is so lonely. The world is so dark. The separation is so insufferable. But spiritualism says, "We will open the future world, and your loved one can come back and talk to you." Though we may not hear his voice, we may hear the rap of his hand. So, clear the table. Sit down. Put your hands on the table. Be very quiet. Five minutes gone. Ten minutes. No motion of the table. No response from the future world. Twenty minutes. Thirty minutes. Nervous excitement all the time increasing. Two raps from the future world. The letters of the alphabet are called over. The departed friend's name is John. At the pronunciation of the letter J two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter O two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter H two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter N two raps. There you have the whole name spelled out—J-o-h-n, John. Now, the spirit being present, you say, "John, are you happy?" Two raps give an affirmative answer.

Many years ago the steamer Atlantic started from Europe for the United States. Getting mideocean, the machinery broke, and she floundered around day after day and week after week, and for a whole month after she was due people wondered and finally gave her up. There was great anguish in the cities, for there were many who had friends aboard that vessel. Some of the women in their distress went to the spiritual medium and inquired as to the fate of that vessel. The medium called up the spirits, and the rappings on the table indicated the steamship lost, with all on board. Women went raving mad and were carried to the lunatic asylum. After awhile one day a gun was heard off quarantine. The flags went up on the shipping, and the bells of the churches were rung. The boys ran through the streets crying: "Extra! The Atlantic is safe!" There was the embracing as from the dead when friends came again to friends, but some of those passengers went up to find their wives in the lunatic asylum, where this cheat of infernal spiritualism had put them.

I bring against this delusion a more fearful indictment—it ruins the soul immortal. First, it makes a man a quarter of an infidel; then it makes him half an infidel; then it makes him a whole infidel.

If God is ever slapped in the face, it is when a spiritual medium puts down her hand on the table, invoking spirits departed to make a revelation. God has told you all you ought to know, and how dare you be prying into that which is none of your business? You cannot keep the Bible in one hand and spiritualism in the other. One or the other will slip out of your grasp, depend upon it. Spiritualism is adverse to the Bible, in the fact that it has in these last days called from the future world Christian men to testify against Christianity. Its mediums call back Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated evangelist, and Lorenzo Dow testifies that Christians are idolaters. Spiritualism calls back Tom Paine, and he testifies that he is stopping in the same house in heaven with John Bunyan. They call back John Wesley, and he testifies against the Christian religion, which he all his life gloriously preached. Andrew Jackson Davis, the greatest of all the spiritualists, comes to the front and declares that the New Testament is but "the dismal echo of a barbaric age" and the Bible only "one of the pen and ink relics of Christianity."

I have in my house a book used in spiritualistic service. It contains a catechism and a hymn book. The catechism has these questions and answers:

Q. What is our chief baptism? A. Frequent ablution in water.

Q. What is our inspiration? A. Fresh air and sunshine.

Q. What is our love feast? A. Clear conscience and sound sleep.

Q. What is our prayer? A. Physical exercise.

And then it goes on to show that a great proportion of their religious service is a system of calisthenics. Then when they want to arouse the devotion of the people to the highest pitch they give out the hym on the sixty-fifth page:

The night hath gathered up her silken fringes.

Or, on the fifteenth page:

Come to the woods, heigh ho!

"But," says some one, "wouldn't it be of advantage to hear from the future world? Don't you think it would strengthen Christians? There are a great many materialists who do not believe there are souls, but if spirits from the future world should knock and talk over to us they would be persuaded." To that I answer in the ringing words of the Son of God, "If they believed not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

I believe these are the days of which the apostle spake when he said, "In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits." Audiences in this day need to have reiterated in their hearing the passages I quoted some minutes ago. "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer, for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord," and, "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits I will set Myself against them, and they shall be cut off from their people."

But I invite you now to a Christian seance, a noonday seance. This congregation is only one great family. Here is the church table. Come around the church table; take your seats for this great Christian seance; put your Bible on the table, put your hands on top of the Bible and then listen and hear if there are any voices coming from the eternal world. I think there are. Listen! "Secret things belong unto the Lord, our God, but things that are revealed belong unto us and to our children." Surely that is a voice from the spirit world. But before you rise from this Christian seance I want you to promise me you will be satisfied with the Divine revelation until the light of the eternal throne breaks upon your vision. Do not go after the witch of En-dor. Do not sit down at table rappings either in sport or in earnest.

Teach your children there are no ghosts to be seen or heard in this world save those which walk on two feet or four—human or bestial. Remember that spiritualism at the best is a useless thing, for if it tells what the Bible reveals it is a superfluity, and if it tells what the Bible does not reveal it is a lie.

Instead of going to get other people to tell your fortune tell your own fortune by putting your trust in God and doing the best you can. I will tell your fortune. "All things work together for good to them that love God." Insult not your departed friends by asking them to come down and scrabble under an extension table. Remember that there is only one spirit whose dictation you have a right to invoke, and that is the holy, blessed and omnipotent spirit of God. Hark! He is rapping now, not on a table or the floor, but rapping on the door of your heart, and every rap is an invitation to Christ and a warning of judgment to come. Oh, grieve Him not away! Quench Him not. He has been all around you this morning. He was all around you last night. He has been around you all your lives. Hark! There comes a voice with tender, overmastering intonation, saying: "My spirit shall not always strive."

The committee of the Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union of England have decided to establish an annual temperance sermon, to be delivered each year in Manchester, by prominent ministers of different denominations.

THE NEWS IN PRETORIA.

The Part the Kaffirs Play in Bringing Information to the Boers.

Practically no news from the outside world reaches the Transvaal. What little is received is, as a rule, so old that it has little value. When some of the English newspapers arrive at Pretoria most of their contents relative to the war and to the Boers appear to them so ridiculously absurd that the local papers copy them in full in their English editions without other comment than a short, humorous editorial.

The newspapers in the Transvaal have shown wonderful enterprise in gathering the news of the war from the front. With each commando they have a correspondent who writes when he is not fighting. The prices of the newspapers have been reduced, and one at Pretoria distributes free its special editions at the homes of the families where the men are absent. On the whole, the papers seem to stick as closely to facts as possible. In a country as small as the Transvaal news travels very quickly, and the newspapers seem to have adopted the policy of raising no hopes which in a few days would be blasted by the news contained in the letters of the burghers to their families, or brought back to the people at home by those who are continually travelling to and from the scene of action. By simply watching the natives the Boer gets much information which he could not get if he did not understand them so well.

In Natal the "raw" Kaffirs were a perfect index to the movements of the British troops. Those who have had experience in South Africa know what a wonderful system the Kaffirs have of transmitting news. Or, rather, few people know what the system is, but know that every Kaffir knows all the news within several hundred miles of his kraal almost as quickly as though he had a telegraph system. As an example, Gen. White's forces made no movement about Ladysmith that the Kaffirs in their kraals, even within the Boer lines, did not seem to know in advance. For instance, not a single sortie was made out of Ladysmith in force that the Kaffirs did not know in time to give warning by their actions as to what the movement was to be. Kaffirs at Pretoria who cannot read a word are often the first to give information as to the movements along some of the borders. Many Kaffirs have been captured who were attempting to leave some of the various besieged garrisons with news to the advancing column of the British. They invariably tell other Kaffirs where they are going, and this news soon reaches the ears of a Boer in the vicinity through one of his servants.

In these ways the news as to the operations of the Boers is very quick to reach the people who remain at home. The Transvaal government claims to have adopted the policy of giving out in its official reports the exact facts as to military engagements. I saw nothing in the campaign in Natal which differed from what the Government officially reported, and I know it is a fact that the people generally, both at home and in its various laagers, place the fullest confidence in these reports. In this way there is a remarkable scarcity of wild rumors to excite the citizens. Each telegraph office throughout the republic posts a bulletin as soon as an engagement takes place, and in many instances the essential movement of a battle are in Pretoria shortly after they occur. The news of a great victory is received in Pretoria simply as a matter of fact, for which praise and thanks are given. Individually, the burghers, even at the front, display no enthusiasm of the usual military kind after a signal victory. They are simply surprised when they learn that you entertain a doubt as to the outcome of the engagement.

Duration of Modern Wars.

The unexpected protraction of the Boer war need not alarm Englishmen, since much longer wars have been fought by them within this century. Napoleon declared war against England in May, 1803, the previous war between the two countries having only terminated by the Treaty of Amiens in October, 1801. The war of 1803 lasted till April, 1814, when Paris surrendered to the Allies, and Napoleon was sent as a prisoner to Elba, where he arrived on May 4. He escaped from Elba in March, 1815, and recommenced the war, which finally terminated with Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, on June 18, 1815, having lasted nearly twelve years. Napoleon was sent as prisoner to St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The European power that has been most at war during the century has been Turkey—thirty-eight years of it, as against sixty-two of peace. The second on the list is Spain, with thirty-two years of warfare, not counting her last fatal campaign. Then come France, with twenty-seven years; Russia, with twenty-four, and Italy, with twenty-three. Great Britain has had no less than twenty-one. Germany, not counting Prussia, follows with fourteen; Sweden, with ten, and Denmark, with nine. Our own country during this century has escaped with three foreign wars, one civic strife, the Philippine insurrection and a baker's dozen of Indian campaigns, the longest of which was the Seminole War.—Collier's Weekly.

When Marriage Is a Flat Failure.

Marriage is never entirely a failure except to the woman who entirely fails to get married.—New York Press.

Electrical power can be profitably transmitted eighty miles and used as steam is used.

A simple and safe way to clean costly and easily-injured articles is to make a suds of hot water and Ivory Soap, and allow it to cool until lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

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The Dobsons Were Out.

At the New Year reception at the White House, three ladies, a mother and two handsome daughters, who are well known in society here, passed into the red parlor and then entered the line. Just behind them came a colored woman, and back of her two young ladies, quite plainly dressed, and then a man. The society woman gave her name, "Mrs. Dobson," and each of the young ladies said "Miss Dobson." Then the young lady of color said "Miss Dobson" and the two young ladies behind her each murmured "Miss Dobson," and were followed by a young man, who said "Mr. Dobson." By that time everybody within hearing distance was shaking with suppressed laughter. The seven 'Dobsons" eyed each other scornfully after they got into the east room, and, excepting the society woman and her daughters went their several ways, they being in no way connected. The name was not Dobson, but that does not matter. —Washington Star.

Five Thousand Theaters.

There are over 5,000 theaters in the United States.

Something For Nothing.

What will the inventive brain of man do next? J. C. Hubinger, "The Starch King," is now introducing by his new and original method, the Endless Chain Starch book, which enables you to get from your grocer one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, embossed in gold, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

Those Long Arctic Nights.

From Judge: Klondike matron (wrathfully)—What do you mean, sir, by comin' home in such a state at this untimely hour? Pretty time o' night for you to be returnin' to the bosom of your family. Klondike husband (humbly)—It ain't so (hic) very late, m'dearsh. 'Sonly 'bout two (hic) weeks after 'leven o'clock.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It has just been made public that the sum of 50,000 francs, the interest of which is to be used by the University of Paris for the aid of poor students, was the gift of the late Baroness Von Hirsch.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Rev. J. J. Healy, of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Gloucester, has erected a building for a free public library, started it with a considerable number of books and presented it to the city.

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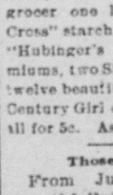

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25 pkgs mailed vegetable seeds, $1.00.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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ADVERTISFMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 8

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The Porto Rico tariff question is threatening to cause a split among Republicans and may be McKinley's downfall.

The speeches of senators Turley and Ross against seating Quay, were able and unanswerable. The outlook for the boss is not bright.

The law requiring payment of bounties on foxes, wildcats and minks and the later amendment were declared unconstitutional by Judge of Wayne-Pike district.

At the Snyder county Republican primaries, ten days ago, B. K. Focht ran for Senator without any opposition, yet near 600 voters scratched his name.

The big iron firm, of Carnegie, Frick & Co., since the fall-out among partners, turns out to have been a big steal affair—to the tune of 20 to 40 millions a year.

The few Democratic senators who are claimed to help Quay get his seat, are under the influence of the Standard oil trust, and of another large monopoly.

The Quayites are claiming they will have four or five Democratic votes to make up the number required to seat Quay. Are there that many Arnolds in the camp?

At the Union county primaries held by the Republicans last Saturday, the Quay machine won by 95 over the anti-machine, for assembly. That's a bad omen for bossism.

Senator Hoar, Republican, has prepared a bill to offer Aguinaldo $250,000 if he would surrender. This is a big price for a fellow who has been vanquished and captured so often.

The war in the Philippine islands is not over yet, and the insurgents have gathered new forces to keep up the trouble, possibly after the guerrilla methods. At least a year more of trouble is predicted.

The Snyder county Republican committee adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the final success of the Boers. Then at the primaries, Focht, for Senator, was scratched by over 500. They are boorish, indeed.

McKinley in his message last December declared it is "only fair that Porto Rico should have free trade." Now the sugar and tobacco trusts have cracked their whips over him to put a 15 per cent. tariff upon the poor war and storm stricken people of the island. The trusts; oh, the trusts!

At different times during the present month England will transport additional troops to the seat of war in South Africa, to the number of 40,000 men. The history of this war is that it takes about fifteen British to lick one Boer—and what has England to brag over?

Fifty thousand British overcoming 4,000 Boers, it is said, "avenges Majuba Hill," when 700 picked British soldiers occupying seemingly an impregnable position were routed by 200 Boers. It is not much to crow over, considered in that light—the 50,000 against the 4,000.

The giant of all trusts is about being formed, to start with a billion of dollars for its capital and talks of further enlarging its scope. It will include the American Hoop and Wire Company, the American Tinplate Company, the National Steel Company, the National Steel Sheet Company, now forming, and another which is already in existence, and which is as large or larger than any of the concerns named. About all that is left for the people is to trust in God "and keep their powder dry."

England's loss in the Boer war is great, up to date it is 12,834. Ten of the eleven Scotch regiments lost about 2050 men, and eight of the Irish regiments 2000.

Then come the Gloucesters and Northumberlands, while of nearly 200 colonials the Royal Canadians lost 121, and the Victoria mounted contingent 26. The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1993; wounded, 6838; missing, 3173; disease, 830.

In spite of expedients and the substitution of coal for fuel, and iron for walls, bridges, piers and ships, the demand for wood of all kinds is still on the increase. Our immense railroad system alone is using in this country 200,000,000 of wooden ties. Boxes, toys, paper, charcoal and numberless other articles necessary to comfort or luxury are eating up the forests of the world, until it takes no prophet to predict the day is not far distant when a scarcity will prevail. In addition to this forest fires devour hundreds of acres of trees yearly.

A kindhearted sample of humanity adopted a little orphan boy and had him named Puerto Rico, a pretty name indeed. He promised the lad he should have freedom and equality with the rest of the family since he was so poor and suffered from cyclone and war. The lad was glad, and was taken into the family of his new father, and was told that on all he was henceforth supplied with he would be charged 15 per cent and then the amount would be paid back to him again to be used for things he stood in need of. Such a sample of cream of human kindness is rarely churned.

It is a fact that sympathy with the Boers is increasing in every civilized country. General Cronje's terrific fight against overwhelming odds in that most trying and demoralizing of all struggles in which an army can be engaged—a retreating action—is regarded as among the very noblest examples of heroism in military history. His force, which is computed by British correspondents at 10,000 is really not more than 6,000, and with this body he has thwarted, outmaneuvered, kept at bay and inflicted an immense loss on the British army, which largely outnumbered him from the start, and during the heaviest part of the fighting certainly had 10 men to every one Boer.

A correspondent thus draws a picture of General Cronje, when he was brought to General Roberts at the headquarters camp:

"A heavy shouldered, almost humpbacked man, heavy bearded, heavy lipped, clad farmer-like in drab and wearing a broad-brimmed felt hat, lumbered along on a little grey Boer pony, followed by an escort of Lancers. Dismounting, he found himself before little, wiry, close-knit Roberts.

"It was the greatest contrast possible, but Roberts, who was wearing a sword, received the Boer General with a dignity that made him look six feet high. Cronje bore himself with dignified simplicity, accepting with a bow a chair which Roberts himself proffered him. They talked together for some minutes, Cronje's Secretary interpreting."

The Philadelphia Press says the membership of the Reformed Church throughout Pennsylvania is of a decidedly conservative class of people, who are not partial to display in religious or educational matters. Notwithstanding this sentiment, the Senior class of Ursinus College, established and under the patronage of the Reformed Church, express a determination to set at naught precedent by wearing caps and gowns. The directors of the college have conceded a submission of the cap and gown question to the Reformed congregations of the State, and the Senior class should pay deference to the wishes as expressed, whether for or against.

In the Lutheran Synod, which met in Pittsburg, last week, Rev. J. Markward, of Wilkinsburg, read a paper on "Church Troubles; Cause and Cure." Two sopranos in a choir he believed could make more trouble in a church than an equal number of politicians in a ward. Rev. R. B. Starks, of Sharpsburg, said that ministers prayed for everybody except the choir, which might be the indirect cause of so much mischief.

Scoring Abusive Lawyers.

The New York Weekly Witness, one of the ablest religious journals in a telling article, among other remarks alluding to shysters at the bar, has the following:

"It is in great measure the fault of a vicious system that has grown up in our law courts of allowing the lawyers to do their best to perplex witnesses—to make a witness say what he never intended to say and then make out that he is not reliable because his evidence does not hold together, or to so complicate his testimony as to destroy its effect on the jury.

Again:

"The whole system of court practice is, in many cases, an outrage upon private citizens who come into collision with it. Witnesses are compelled to dance attendance on the pleasure of the lawyers without regard to their duties and responsibilities elsewhere, and are then often browbeaten and insulted without any protection from the court by shyster lawyers who are not worthy to stand in the same room with them, or to breathe the same air.

"And other men are called away from their legitimate work to sit on juries and listen to the interminable wrangling of lawyers, often about matters that are of no sort of consequence, and then they are often required to pronounce judgment upon questions which they are wholly incompetent to decide."

Forestry Work Progessing.

Many of the denuded Centre county lumber tracts, in the mountain districts, are being looked up to be purchased by the state as a forest preserve and for the protection of game and that a new growth of trees may serve to hold the rains in the earth and keep up the steady flow of the springs and streams, as forty years ago. The editor of the Reporter has recently been aiding in this good cause and there are many others throughout the forest sections in the state who take a deep interest in the importance of restoring and preserving nature's water sheds, a sacred duty owing to future generations.

Tracts of land aggregating 50,000 acres in Clinton and Centre counties will be purchased by the State forestry commissson for reservation purposes. The lands lie along and in close proximity to the west branch of the Susquehanna river and part of its watershed in Centre county.

The land is covered with a fine growth of young timber and is considered the best yet obtained for forestry reservation.

The price paid for such lands is from $1 per acre down to 20c.

Democratic Convention Hall.

The convention hall in Kansas City where the National Democratic Convention will be held in July next, has been classed by travelers as one of the largest and most perfectly constructed auditoriums in existence.

The building cost $225,000. It occupies a piece of ground 314 by 200 feet in extent, is two stories high and is built of native stone, cream brick and terra cotta. The total seating capacity is nearly 20,000, and, with standing room, the building is capable of holding more than 22,000 people. The arena alone seats 4000.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Lewistown, Mrs. Ellen Bossard, age 70 years.

Milroy, Lillie, daughter of W. E. Brown, age 16 years.

Lewistown, John Evans, age 93.

Yeagertown, wife of Charles Garrett, age 30 years.

Milroy, Ed. P. Harvey, age 71.

Armagh, Christ. Hostetler, age 18.

Belleville, John Machamar, age 40.

Strodes Mills, wife of George Norton, age 21 years.

The County Sunday School Convention.

Symposium of addresses on four practical topics, and three great addresses each from Dr. Roads and Mrs. Barnes, state workers, devoting their whole time to this work, and specialists in their lines, will make the County Convention at Centre Hall worth going many miles to attend. Mark the date—March 20.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY

Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Sale Register.

MARCH 8.—Wm. A. Curry, one mile west of Centre Hall, 3 horses, 3 milch cows, 4 head young cattle, lot of hogs, wagons, plows, harrows, and other farm implements. Sale at 1 o'clock. W. A Sandoe, auc't.

MARCH 9—W W. Bible, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements and household goods. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Wm Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 10—The Trustees of Sinking Creek Presbyterian church will offer for sale, at Centre Hill, the following property: 62 church pews, 3 coal stoves and pipe, 50 pew cushions, 1 marble top table, 2 upholstered chairs, sofa, 4 cane seat chairs, 2 pulpit lamps, organ, 75 yards carpet, 6 double hanging lamps, 2 book cases, 2 tables, benches, etc. Also the brick church building and the lot on which it stands. Sale at 2 p. m. HENRY POTTER, Pres. of Board.

MARCH 10.—Wm. B. Ripka, one mile west of Spring Mills, 1 horse, 4 milch cows, 17 head young cattle, 4-horse wagon, corn scraper, and other articles. James J. Lohr, auc't.

MARCH 13.—W. A. Kerr, about one mile east of Centre Hill; horses, milch cows, young cattle, and a large lot of good farm implements.

MARCH 14.—W. W. Spangler, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, and a full line of farming implements; also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 15.—Daniel P. Houser, west of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 5 cows, 16 head young cattle, 20 head nogs, wagon, plows, harrows, and other farm implements.

MARCH 16—S P. Hockman, on the Krape farm, 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; horses, cattle, farm implements, sheep, household goods, etc.

MARCH 17—J. R. Bible, 1 mile north of Potters Mills; horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and a complete line of farm implements, nearly all as good as new. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 19—W. H. and A E. Meyer, on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill; 110 head of live stock, milch cows, young cattle, all farm implements and machinery. Sale at 9 a. m.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 21.—Alfred Durst, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, 20 head of short horn cattle, and other articles.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blood d Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc'i.

A. R. De Fluent, editor of the Journal, Doyelstown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton & Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist, Centre Hall Pa.

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale the following articles: A large wardrobe, Range stove, No. 7, large refrigerator with glass.
F. F. CHRISTIE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY TRADE A good reliable man with team to act as agent for our teas, coffees baking powder, etc. An excellent opportunity for a hustler. For further information apply to GRAND UNION TEA CO., 35 N. 3d st., Harrisburg, Pa. 7 4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Martha P. Odenkirk, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. Q. A. KENNEDY, Executor.
jan25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of Wm. A. Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned having been granted letters of Administration of said estate notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the decedent to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MYRA J. KERR,
JAMES B. STROHM,
Administrators,
feb1-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

HELP WANTED AT ONCE.—Three farm hands: one capable of running engine and cream separator. All must be good experienced milkers, kind to animals, industrious and truthful. Send testimonials from men you last worked for, and give your age and weight. Wages $200 per year with boarding. Also household help, girl or woman for same place. Must be honest and industrious and capable of doing general household work. Will be expected to milk and help in the dairy room when needed. Wages $2 per week. Good home, with plenty of literature. Family consists of mother and two sons. Send testimonial from last person worked for. Address, J. P. WATTS, Kerrmoor, Pa. 8t

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of Michael Spicher, deceased, is offered at private sale, situated in Potter township, about two miles west of Centre Hall, containing 215 acres net measure. Thereon erected a two-story stone dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings. Is supplied with water from well and cistern. The land is under excellent cultivation, and good limestone soil, good fences, and in first class condition. Good orchard with choice fruit on the premises. The farm is conveniently situated to schools, churches, and markets, and is one of the best farms in Penns valley. Address or inquire of J. H. SPICHER, MICHAEL SPICHER, nov23-3m Exr's of Michael Spicher, decd.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS., feb13m Penn Cave, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—PURSUant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., will be sold at public sale at the late residence of John Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, 3½ miles south of Spring Mills, Pa., on

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

At 10 o'clock, the following described valuable real estate situated in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa.

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at post along lands of Jonas Confer and Susan Crader, thence along lands of Susan Crader north 63 degrees east 163 5-10 perches to stones thence along lands of Thomas P. Cope south 27 degrees east 103 7-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co. and estate of John Crader deceased, north 27 degrees west 103 7-10 perches to post and place of beginning, containg

105 ACRES AND 154 PERCHES.

About half of the above described tract is well timbered with yellow pine, oak and chestnut. No buildings.

TRACT NO. 2 Beginning at stones, thence along lands of Gutschall and Co., north 63 degrees east 86 2-10 perches to stone pile, thence north 27 degrees west 40 perches to stones, thence along lands of Jonas Confer south 63 degrees west 45 perches to chestnut tree, thence south 27 degrees east 5 perches to stone, thence south 63 degrees west 41 2-10 perches to stones, thence south 27 degrees east 34 perches to stones and place of beginning; containing

20 ACRES.

About one-half of above tract is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance is well timbered with oak and chestnut. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House and bank barn; choice fruit on the premises, good spring near the buildings.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, balance of one-third upon confirmation absolute, one-third in one year from confirmation absolute and balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to bear interest at 6 per cent. from date of confirmation absolute

WM PEALER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Crader.

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IT'S DIFFERENT, because it stands for Republican principles, and makes war upon all who, under the stolen name of Republicanism, are disloyal to those principles.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because it believes manhood and not money should rule. Therefore it upholds the rights of all, as against the aggressive power of the privileged few.

IT'S DIFFERENT, because no boss, no corporation, can control one line of its space.

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G. G.—**Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.**
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Pottsville, Hazleton and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.26 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m. New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.15 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.02 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.25 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 55	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 58	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 09
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
2 57	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 20	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 56
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m. 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.01 p. m.

J. B HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼ P M	8¾ P M	2¾ A M	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 11¾ A M	7¾ A M	11¾ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 03	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 08
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1 P m	No 3 P m	No 5 P m	Nov. 21, 1900. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6 P m	No 4 P m	No 2 A m
7 10	2 40	6 30		BELLEFONTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 53	6 42		Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48		Zion	8 43	4 51	8 21
7 33	3 03	6 53		Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55		Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59		HUBLERSBG	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 13	7 03		Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06		Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09		Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12		LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15		Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19		Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24		Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30		Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32		Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37		MILL HALL	7 52	4 00	8 30
11 45	8 15			Jersey Shore	3 25	7 55	
12 20	8 45		Arr.	Wm'POT Lve	2 50	7 21	
12 34	11 30		Lve	Wm'POT Arr.	2 30	6 55	
8 29	7 09			PHILA	6 36	11 36	
				Atlantic City			
				NEW YORK			
				(Via Tamecula.)			
10 49	9 30			NEW YORK	4 30	9 00	
				(Via Phila.)			
p. m.	a. m.		Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‖6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——J. R. Lawyer, always a prompt patron, gave us a call, and set his label to 1901.

——J. Roll Keller and wife, of Sigleiville, were here for several days on a visit to his parents.

——Mrs. Sallie Horner, of Colyer, was the guest of her friend, Miss Lizzie Runkle, yesterday.

——Miss Eleanor Woods, of Boalsburg, was the guest of her friend, Miss Roxanna Brisbane over Sunday.

——Mrs. James Armstrong, of Oak Hall, spent several days this week vising her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Love.

——Mrs. W. J. Wilson, of Howard, was a guest at the home of her son, Thomas G. Wilson over Sunday.

——Will Odenkirk went to Millersburg on Monday, to assist in the handling of the work at that railroad station.

——Mr. G. Stadel, of Shadville, Davis county, Illinois, was here last week on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Thomas G. Wilson.

——Miss Jennie Stahl is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, at the home of her brother, James Stahl, west of town.

——George S. Weaver, of Spring Mills, who pays up regularly, called to keep up that excellent habit; a good example to follow.

——Sheriff Cyrus Brungart was over on Thursday serving jury summons, and to take a look at the fine lot of horses at the hotel stables.

——George B. Weagley, of Madisonburg, gave us a call and put a change of label. He now makes his home at his brother's, near Spring Mills.

——Charles D. Emerick, son of M. L. Emerick, has secured a position in the State Insane asylum at Warren, Pa., and has gone to fill the same.

——Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Schaffer, at Aaronsburg, on Monday. Miss Sallie McClenahan was also in attendance at the funeral.

——Mrs. John Sanders, on Church street, has been ill from an attack of pneumonia the last week, but is steadily improving as her many friends are pleased to note.

——Our good and popular friend, Mr. Henry Potter, has decided to become a citizen of Centre Hall, and will take up his residence here in a week or so. We shall be glad to have him.

——Abner Nearhood, one of our steady and industrious young men, left this week for Warren, Pa., where he has secured a position as one of the attendants in the State Insane asylum.

——Rev. A. D. Potts, a former citizen of our town, but in charge of the Lutheran pastorate for the last two years at Alexandria, Pa., arrived here on Tuesday for a brief visit among his old friends.

——Our veterinary, Dr. John Rider, was requested by State veterinary Pierson, to assist in the examination of a large herd of cattle near Philadelphia last week, but owing to ill health at the time could not attend.

——Dr. W. E. Park, accompanied by Mrs. Harper Springer, residing out at the railroad station, went to Williamsport yesterday morning, where he placed the latter under the treatment of physicians in the hospital.

——Ed. K. Smith, who is teaching school at Fillmore, came home last Thursday to attend his mother's sale. Ed. has been very successful in his work, and expects to remain in that vicinity after he has finished his term.

——Joseph E. Spangler, east of Centre Hall, with his family, took their departure yesterday on their way to Stephenson county, Ill., where he will again engage in farming. Mr. Spangler was a good citizen, and his many friends will wish him success.

——Mr. D. C. Armstrong is now a citizen of Centre Hall, having removed here with his family from Siglerville, last week, into the house vacated by ex-Sheriff Spangler. Mr. Armstrong is operating a stave mill on the Hoffer tract on Nittany mountain.

——Ex-Prothonotary Wm. F. Smith of Millheim, did the windy work at the horse sales on Thursday and Saturday. It is Wm's old vocation, and he has not lost a whit by faithfully serving a six years' period in the county office.

——Mrs. Thomas G. Wilson, Miss Breeze Benner, Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, and Mrs. John S. Dauberman, delegates from the Centre Hall Presbyterian Missionary society and C. E., are in attendance at the W. F. M. S. in convention at Bellefonte this week.

——A lively and bouncing nine-pound little lady was an arrival at the home of Samuel Kerstetter at the Old Fort hotel on Tuesday morning. She will be a regular boarder at the home with grand-pa Isaac Shawver. Both mother and daughter are doing nicely.

——F. W. Weber, an inventive mechanic of Boalsburg, has three or four contrivances, that are new and meritorious. He would like to have the citizens of enterprise in Centre Hall to erect a plant for the manufacture of his inventions, which he assures us would find ready sale, and do not require a large capital.

——Hudson W. Love, of Lewisburg, was up last Thursday on a short visit to his aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love, on Church street. Hud. is the manufacturer of a rheumatic cure, a preparation with which he is meeting with extraordinary sales, and a constant increase in demand.

——We were pleased to receive a call on Monday from our good friend and patron, Mr. Henry Shadow, of Colyer. Mr. Shadow always brightens up the sanctum and drives away the ordinary dull care and gloom when he comes. The REPORTER is his favorite and he says he simply cannot get along without it.

——Former County Treasurer James J. Gramley, who is now farming in Nittany valley, came over to spend a few days with his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Spangler, near Centre Hall. Mr. Gramley took home with him a sleigh which he regards as a relic. He bought it at a sale twenty years ago for $1! Yet Mr. Gramley says he has never yet found one of those polished and padded vehicles of today half so comfortable as his less pretentious one, and comfort is what he is after.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Schools in a Flourishing Condition under Competent Instructors.

Business still continues good at the Spring Mills planing mill; the company is manufacturing some very fine work.

There will be quite a number of changes and removals here on the 1st proximo. Dwellings are not particularly scarce.

Penns and Sinking creeks were very high during the past week, but no particular damage was done in this neighborhood.

All our merchants report a very excellent business during February. D. H. Ruhl our accommodating landlord, states that business with him during last month was unusuully good. Several times he was forced to provide sleeping quarters for his guests in private families.

William Steely and wife, and John Kennelley and grand-daughter, Miss Edith Owen, of Lewistown, made us a flying visit last week. Mrs. Steely came especially to see her mother, Mrs. Charles Miller, who has been quite ill for the past six weeks, and is not improving very rapidly.

The advent of March has been somewhat on the lien order. Let us hope that the adage of coming in "like a lion and going out like a lamb" will be verified. We are all anxious for spring—anxious to handle the white wash brushes and for a general cleaning up.

Miss Mabel Sankey will again teach the "young ideas here to shoot" during the coming summer. She is at present obtaining subscribers for her school. Miss Sankey is a very accomplished lady and a born teacher for the little folks, and not only seems, but is a favorite with them all. At present Miss Sankey has charge of the primary department at our Academy. and Miss Helen, the refined and highly educated daughter of W. H. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, the intermediate. Spring Mills is very fortunate indeed, in having her schools in charge of two such able and accomplished lady teachers.

BOALSBURG.

John, the Bright Little Son of R. B. Harrison, Died Sunday.

Mrs. George Stone is very ill with acute rheumatism.

Mrs. Fisher and son Charles attended a funeral in Sunbury last week, and have not yet returned.

The High School Literary society will hold their annual exhibition in the M. E. church Friday, March 16th. They will no doubt give an excellent entertainment. The "Noble Spy" will be the principal feature, together with specialties. The proceeds are for the library fund.

Monday afternoon three of our sport fishermen went to Oak Hall dead water and with hook and line caught together 129 large suckers; Frank Allen caught 31, Harry Bailey, 38, and Ed. Riley caught 60. We have been informed that Wm. Myers on Tuesday caught 100. We have later learned that a party of men from Oak Hall seined the dead water Tuesday night. Some of the parties are known.

We are sorry to record the death of John Harrison, the eight-year-old son of R. B. Harrison, which occurred on Sunday morning. The funeral took place Tuesday forenoon; Revs. A. A. Black and Lesher officiated, and T. L. Bickle, of Bellefonte, a friend of the family, was also present. The family have the sympathy of the community as they have lost a very bright and winsome son.

POTTERS MILLS.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest in that Busy Section.

Thomas Keen is moving to Centre Hall today.

Michael Smith is at Spring Mills helping the Smith Bros.

We are pleased to note that Miss Linnie Evans is able to be about again.

Miss Bollinger, of Lock Haven, is visiting her cousin, Miss Gertrude Spangler.

The sad drowning accident at Pine Grove Mills on Saturday, should be a warning to our boys who go skating.

Rev. Chilcote will deliver his last sermon before going to conference, next Sunday; we hope he may return for another year.

Our band has gradually broken up, and this week the horns were disposed of; we hope the parties who get them will make better use of them than our fellows did. Boys, now put your band wagon up for sale.

The calithumpians serenaded the bride and groom on Wednesday evening, and all agreed they were a fine looking couple. There are a few ladies in this town who expect an invitation to the moving; don't disappoint them.

On Friday while Lloyd Smith was loading wood in the mountain, his team became frightened and ran away; if it had not been for the bravery of his Mother, Mrs. Adam Smith, who caught the team, there would have been serious trouble.

The sale at the late residence of Fayette Moore, deceased, was largely attended, and the stock and implements brought good prices. Miss Eliza will leave on Thursday and will make her home with her brother, John Moore, west of Centre Hall.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClellan went to Millheim Saturday last.

The funeral of Mr. William Rishel, on Saturday, was very largely attended.

Mr. Harry Cooney, of Patton, Pa., visited relatives in our villa on Monday.

Mr. William Breon spent a few days of this week at his home near Spring Mills.

Miss Rebecca Spangler spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Blanche Rossman.

Messrs. Harry and Frank Floray, of this place, spent Saturday night at Millheim.

Miss Katie Love is spending a few weeks at her home, owing to the illness of her father.

Rev. G. W. Kerschner visited his members of this congregation during the latter part of last week.

Quite a number of our people attended church at Centre Hall during the past week; William Rockey took quite a number out several evenings.

Ingleby Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Garthoof visited at Mr. Barker's on Sunday.

Charles Eisenhuth, of this place, cut a painful gash in his hand with an ax.

John W. Galer is lumbering at Ingleby in full earnest. Mrs. Eisenhuth of this place visited Em'l Eisenhuth's on Sunday.

F. P. Barker is on the sick list, but improving. A daughter of Mr. Delong at Poemills is laid up with a bad cold. Henry Eisenhuth of this place is in the prop timber business assisted by his brother Bernard. J. W. Galer lost a valuable mare. The High valley scribe said if he had two loads of props he could fill out a car load. Rube Eisenhuth went to Linden Hall to work in the woods for the Linden Hall Lumber Co.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 7 to 11 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 11, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern states 17.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. March 19, will average above normal in the great central valleys, above in eastern states, below on the Pacific slope. Rainfall for same period will be below normal east of the Rockies and above west.

About the date of this bulletin a moderate warm wave will be in the great central valleys and a cold wave immediately behind it. These will pass to the Atlantic coast within three days. This cold wave will produce some rain in southern and snow in northern states after which will come a period of two weeks of dry weather and rising temperature.

Resolution of Progress Grange.

Resolved, By Progress Grange No. 96, P. of H. Centre Hall, Pa.

That we hereby tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Barton for the fine stage scenery and frescoing of Grange Arcadia.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the young ladies and others, who so acceptably assisted Mr. Barton in the evening entertainments, for the benefit of our Grange

Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the public for its liberal patronage and interest manifested. By order of the Grange.

L RHONE, Master.
DAVID K. KELLER, Sec'y.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, God, in His infinite goodness has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our number, Clarence B. Long, be it

Resolved, That we, as a school, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow.

That we commend them to look to God for strength to bear what He, in His mercy has sent upon them.

That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and have them publishdd in the CENTRE REPORTER.

SPRING MILLS SCHOOLS.

If you have rheumatism, neuralgia, cramp, lumbago, stomach trouble or indigestion, use Love's Rheumatic Cure and Blood Cleanser, a sure cure. Sold by J. D. Murray, 25 and 50c. 104t

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	25
Barley	75
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	26
Rye	40
Oats	25
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 7.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 71a72.
Corn 41.
Eggs, fresh, 16.
Butter, fancy creamery 26; psints 27
Live Poultry, per pound:
Fowls 10; old roosters 7; spring chickens 10a11.
Ducks 11a12; geese 10a11.
Apples, fancy, 3 25 to 3.75 per bbl.

Lewistown Markets, paid by stores:
Wheat, 62c. Rye, 45c. Oats, 25c.
Eggs, 12c. Butter, 20c.
Hams, 10c. Shoulder, 7c.
Potatoes, 50c. Onions, 50c.
Lard, 8c. Tallow, 5c.

Lewisburg Market.
Wheat 70c.; Corn 39c.; Oats 27c.
Butter 20c; Eggs 12c.

Bellefonte Market:
Potatoes 40c; Eggs 12; Lard 7.
Tallow 3; Butter 20.
Wheat 67; Rye 40; Corn 35; Oats 25.

Coburn Market.
Wheat 65; Oats 26; Corn 35; Barley 30.

Lock Haven Market:
Butter 24; Eggs 14.
Chickens per pair 50 to 70c.
Ducks per pair 80 to $1.
Turkeys per pound live, 10 to 11c.
Potatoes 45; Cabbage 5 to 15c.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 1	40	27	cloudy.
" 2	40	20	clear.
" 3	34	23	clear.
" 4	45	27	cloudy.
" 5	45	21	cloudy.
" 6	37	25	cloudy.
" 7	46	25	cloudy.

Rain: On 1, 1 a. m. to 9 a. m., 1.80 inches; on 6, 1 a. m. to 8 a. m., rain and sleet, .37 inch.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Mearkle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

There is a Reason Why

I am entitled to some of your trade. I fully explained that in the last issue of this paper. For the benefit of those who did not read it, I again say—

Goods Sold on Their Own Merits,

No Misrepresentation of Goods Allowed,

Your Money Back for the Asking.

I fully realize that I cannot expect all your trade, but I am sure a trial will prove financially beneficial to you.

To all persons, I would be very much pleased to have you call and see me in my new location, and I will try to prove to you that I DO WHAT I ADVERTISE.

Sim The Clothier.

There is no Reason Why

I cannot and will not save you money on your Spring wants in Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Come and see me. It will do no harm, possibly some good may result from it. I realize you won't leave your old trading places unless inducements are offered, and along this line I intend to conduct my business. Goods listed in the papers mean nothing to a buyer. You must see, feel and get prices. You will then be able to judge for yourself.

Give me a call when around my way. I will endeavor to make it interesting for you.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits

To select from at the same old price. No advance.

John Smith & Bro.,

SPRING MILLS.

ATTORNEYS.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER. R. J. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

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All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

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Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

UNIVERSITY INN,
P. S. Burrell, Proprietor.
College Avenue, STATE COLLEGE, PA.
Furnished throughout. Steam heat, electric light and modern improvements. All trains stop on flag at this Inn. dec1595

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may97

EMPIRE

HAND LAUNDRY

Centre Hall, Pa.

Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

JOHN KNARR,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHINICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Pres't,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

WANTED SALESMEN

To solicit orders for CHOICE and HARDY line of Nursery Stock. STEADY WORK and BIG PAY. STOCK REPLACED FREE. If you cannot work steady, take a local agency. Secure territory by writing at once to

The Hawks Nursery Company,
co24m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEWS.

About six thousand men employed in the granite quarries of New England have struck for $3 per day and an eight-hour day. At Barre, Vt., where two thousand men are employed, a compromise has been effected.

The barn of J. H. Whetsell, near Martinsburg, W. Va., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Farming implements and stock were also lost.

In Richmond William Miller, convicted of the murder of Beverly Christian, was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

Rev. F. J. Brooke, of Staunton, Va., has accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria.

A passenger train was wrecked near Plainville, Ct. Two trainmen were killed and nine passengers injured.

John E. Mehrer, one of the pioneers of Atlantic City, died on a railroad train near Niagara.

Charles E. Lutz, of Chicago, shot his brother and his sister-in-law while intoxicated.

Another shipyard may be established in Richmond, Va.

Unusually heavy and deep snow storms were reported in all parts of the West. Railroad traffic was very much impeded. Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City suffered.

Miss Emma Schmidlapp died at Kansas City, Mo., making the third fatality that resulted from the collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Independence, Mo.

Wilbur H. Stewart, proprietor of a paper at Mullan, Idaho, gave evidence of the horrors of the "bull-pen" before the House investigating committee.

In a row that followed a Washington's Birthday celebration at Pilares de Tierra, Mexico, three Americans and five Mexicans were killed.

Seventeen universities have formed an organization whose purpose is to establish a uniform grade for the degree of Ph. D.

Frederick Kahler, a Philadelphia bookseller, was sent to prison for one year for selling copies of Daudet's novel, "Sapho."

John Glean, a farmer, near Bluefield, W. Va., killed his daughter and her lover, Albert Marsh, and then killed himself.

Lon Curry, the train robber, was killed by officers at Dodson, Mo.

Edward Coxon and Harry Henderson, two boys from Manchester, Va., who had started out to be road agents, were caught in a car at Bon Air, near Richmond, and sent to the Reformatory.

The passengers were taken off the Allan Line steamer Californian, which went on the rocks off the Maine coast. It is thought the steamer will be a total loss.

Judge Jenkins, in the United States Court, in Milwaukee, appointed a receiver for the United States Milling Company, otherwise known as the Flour Trust.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City, directed the payment of a thirty-five per cent. dividend to the creditors of the Middlesex County Bank.

Emmet Saunders, from Nansemond county, Va., drank three ounces of laudanum at Newport News. He may recover.

Prince Poniatowski, of San Francisco, is reported to have bought the Island of Basilan, in the Philippines, for $500,000.

The fine residence of Robert Johnson, on the Hudson, at Mt. St. Vincent, was burning while he slept in an armchair.

Peter Wilhelm, a veteran, died in York, and, in accordance with his request, will have four negroes as pallbearers.

George Wooley Allen, of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, died at his home in Philadelphia.

Wilson Wakelin, a prominent farmer of Brock, Neb., killed his wife and then committed suicide.

T. C. Fell and his wife were nearly burned to death in their home in Portsmouth, Va.

President H. M. Comer, of the Central Railroad of Georgia, died in Savannah.

Four men were killed by the falling of an elevator in a mine at Scranton, Pa.

R. L. Grubb, a lunatic in Portsmouth (Va.) jail, set fire to his cell.

The firm of Simpson & Co., glovers, of Boston, made an assignment.

Dr. Schurman, former head of the Philippine Commission, in an address in Chicago, says that the form of government and constitution to be given the Filipinos is the same as that outlined by educated Filipinos.

Cashier Valentine, of the Middlesex County (N. J.) Bank, now serving a term was arraigned on additional indictments. He was remanded to await the expiration of his present sentence.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in convention in New York adopted resolutions asking Congress to inquire into the unjustified increase in the price of paper.

James Bowling, while cutting wood in the Mountain View neighborhood, near Fredericksburg, Va., was struck by a falling tree and died from the injuries received.

L. D. Newell & Son's dry goods house, at Providence, R. I., was burned. A number of girls narrowly escaped. Loss $100,000.

George E. Evans, stamp clerk at the Newport News (Va.) Postoffice, was released on bail on the charge of intercepting letters.

The Masonic Temple, the Opera House and other buildings at London, Ont., were destroyed by fire. Losses aggregate $200,000.

One life was lost, several persons injured, and property valued at $500,000 was burned in the millinery district of Philadelphia.

Michael Sullivan, Jr., who robbed his aged father in Philadelphia, returned to the house and committed suicide.

Walter Wood, accused of the murder of Jack Gloven in Newport News, Va., was acquitted on his second trial,

The Metropolitan Hotel, at Birmingham, Ala., was burned, together with other property.

Three persons were injured by the fall of a platform at Earl's factory, in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. E. P. Hayes, the wife of Dr. E. P. Hayes, a dentist, formerly of Chicago, but now with offices at the Hotel Endicott, in New York, was shot and killed in her apartments in that hotel by Dr. Frank D. Conwell, an assistant of Dr. Hayes. Conwell then shot and killed himself.

The United States transport McPherson, with a broken shaft, was towed into Norfolk by the fruit steamer Admiral Sampson.

John Drashman killed Miss Bessie Miller in Mobile, Ala., and had a narrow escape from being lynched.

An organization was formed of twenty-three unions of the building-trade employers in Philadelphia.

Daniel Andel was arrested in Petersburg, Va., on the charge of attempting to pass a bogus check.

Machinists employed by Frazer & Chalmers and Crosby & Co., in Chicago, went on a strike.

An investigation is being made of the trouble among the officers of the United States hospital ship Missouri.

Gabriel Bishop is on trial in Bath, N. Y., on the charge of having murdered Everitt Austin with dynamite.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

SWEEPING VICTORY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VOTE WAS 172 TO 161.

Congressmen Brought From Beds of Sickness to Ballot—Spicy Arguments Made Under Five-Minute Rule—Exciting Scenes on the Floor—Cummings Threw a Bomb Into the Arena.

Washington, (Special.)—The battle royal over the Porto Rican tariff bill ended in the House in a sweeping victory for the Republicans. The bill, amended as agreed upon at the conference of Republicans on Monday night, so as to reduce the tariff from 25 to 15 per cent. of the American tariff, and limiting its life to two years, was passed by a vote of 172 yeas to 161 nays.

Six Republicans—Messrs. Crumpacker, of Indiana; Fletcher, of Minnesota; Keatwole, of Minnesota; Littlefield, of Maine; Lorimer, of Illinois, and McCall, of Massachusetts—voted with the opposition against the bill, and four Democrats—Messrs. Davey and Myer, of Louisiana; Devries, of California, and Sibley, of Pennsylvania—voted with the Republicans for the bill.

In addition Mr. Warner (Rep., Ill.) was paired against the bill with Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) for it. The other Republicans—Mr. Lane, of Iowa, and Mr. Faris, of Indiana—were absent and unpaired. They were understood to be against the bill. Four Democrats who were opposed to the bill—Messrs. Fleming, of Georgia; Small, of North Carolina; Smith, of Kentucky, and Stallings, of Alabama—were absent and unpaired. Other pairs were Gibson, of Tennessee; Reeves, of Illinois; Boutelle, of Maine; Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Bailey, of Kansas; Sheldon, of Michigan; Wadsworth, of New York, all Republicans for the bill, with Tate, of Georgia; Sparkman, of Florida; Fox, of Mississippi; Bellamy, of North Carolina; Cox, of Tennessee, and Epes, of Virginia, Democrats, all against the bill.

Herculean efforts had been made to get out the full vote, and this led to some remarkable incidents. Six men were brought from beds of sickness, two of them from hospitals.

Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, was brought in a carriage, accompanied by his wife and physician. He sat bundled up near the entrance until his vote was given and then withdrew.

It was felt that the strain would be severe on him, but when Mr. Tawney, the Republican whip, urged that the bill might be lost by this one vote, Mr. Brownlow said: "I would rather lose my life than see this bill defeated." Mr. Tawney and three assistants were out in carriages until midnight accounting for every vote, and Mr. Underwood, the Democratic whip, was similarly exerting every means to get out his vote. Three Democrats were brought from sick beds.

The first test was on a substitute offered by Mr. McCall on behalf of the opposition. It was the original Payne bill for free trade with Porto Rico, and was defeated 160 to 174. Only five Republicans voted for the substitute. Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.), who subsequently voted to recommit and against the bill, voted against the substitute. A motion to recommit it, which followed, shared a similar fate, being lost, 160—172. There was great excitement throughout the roll-calls, which were followed with eager interest by thousands of spectators who packed the galleries to suffocation. There was a demonstration of wild jubilation when the final result was announced.

AN AMERICAN KILLED.

Fatal Affray in Mexico on Washington's Birthday.

Guaymas, Mexico, (Special.)—On Washington's Birthday a shooting affray occurred at Pilares de Tierra, in which one American and five Mexicans were killed. From accounts it appears that a friendly feeling had existed at Pilares, and in order to do honor to the United States it was arranged on February 22 to raise the flags of the two republics together on the flagstaff.

The Mexicans had charge of the affair, and raised the American flag above the Mexican, to the complete satisfaction of the Americans. But when the Americans showed so much appreciation of the act the Mexicans found they had made a mistake and decided to lower and reholst the flag, with the Mexican flag on top. Then the Americans declared such a transaction would be an insult to the United States flag.

Superintendent Danforth told the Mexicans that they would have to shoot him before they could haul down the American flag. The Mexicans were about to mob Danforth, when Charles Hogsett (who, during the Spanish War, was with the Rough Riders in Cuba) interposed with a six-shooter in each hand. Firing from both sides immediately ensued, and Hogsett was instantly killed. John Evans and Dick Bea, two other Americans, were mortally wounded. The Americans, however, held the flagpole and both flags floated throughout the day.

A SAD LOVE TRAGEDY.

Joseph Glean Kills His Daughter and Her Suitor, And Then Himself.

Bluefield, W. Va., (Special.)—Joseph Glean, a farmer living near here, killed his daughter and her lover and then cut his own throat. Glean had forbidden Albert Marsh to call on his daughter. On returning home he found Marsh in the parlor with his daughter. He ordered Marsh to leave and upon his refusal took a shotgun and fired at him. Ellen Glean sprang in front of her lover and received the charge in her throat, dying instantly. The second shot killed Marsh. Glean then killed himself.

BRITISH LOSS NEARLY 15,000.

More Than 2,000 Added to the List the Last Two Weeks.

London, (By Cable.)—The rapidly-growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They show that the total number of casualties so far are 12,834, of which 2,319 were added during the last fortnight. The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1,993; wounded, 6,838; missing, 3,173; disease, 830.

TESTIMONIAL TO CRONJE.

Congressmen Sign a Cable Eulogizing His Brave Fight.

Washington, (Special.) — Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, passed around among his Democratic colleagues the following cable to General Cronje, the defeated Boer general. About 30 of them signed it:

"General Cronje, Cape Town, Africa.

"Members of the United States House of Representatives congratulate you and your soldiers on the magnificent display of courage and heroism in your brave fight for human rights."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miss Lillian Pauncefote, daughter of the British ambassador, was married in St. John's Church to Robert Bromley, of Stoke Hall, England.

The consideration in the Senate of the Hawaiian Government bill furnished the occasion for an attack by Mr. Tillman on Senator Morgan.

Representative Mudd is preparing to defeat the annual attack of the New England members on the Naval Academy appropriation.

Commander Hodges, of the Nero, submitted his report upon the survey he made of the cable route to our Pacific possessions.

The House committee heard additional evidence in the charges against the military officials at the Couer d'Alene mines.

A number of civilians were appointed to lieutenancies.

The Navy Department accepted the Wagner typewriters.

The defense in the Montana bribery charges considered its testimony, and Attorney General Nolan, the first witness in rebuttal, was placed on the stand.

Ex-Senator Gorman, it is reported, will prepare the Democratic national platform, and may name the vice presidential candidate.

Vice presidents were elected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the afternoon they were received by Mrs. Dewey.

The Committe on Commerce favorably reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to visit Asia in the interest of trade.

The Republican conferees of the two houses agreed upon a compromise finance bill, which was presented in the Senate.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, made the chief speech in the House, bitterly denouncing the proposed Puerto Rican tariff.

John McNulta, of Chicago, died suddenly at the Hamilton House. Mr. McNulta was in the city in connection with the receivership of a national bank, and at one time was identified in a similar capacity for the Whiskey Trust.

Senator Clark's son and Rev. Albert B Martin were witnesses before the Senate committee investigating the Montana bribery charges.

The rigid meat inspection law adopted by the German Reichstag is an obstacle to the proposed reciprocity law with this country.

The State Department has decided to demand an indemnity for the killing of the young American Pears by a sentinel in Honduras.

Speeches were made in the House on the Puerto Rico Tariff bill by Representatives McCauli, Grosvener, Money and others.

Representative Richardson introduced a resolution directed against the Tinplate Trust.

FIVE OF A FAMILY KILLED.

Occupants of a Carriage Struck by an Express Near Rochester.

Geneva, N. Y., (Special.)—Shortly after midnight Saturday night the midnight express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck a carriage containing seven persons at Tuttle's crossing, about twenty-five miles east from Rochester, instantly killing five of the occupants, fatally injuring another, and badly bruising the other.

The family had spent the evening at a friend's house near Tuttle's crossing and started home a little before midnight. The carriage in which they rode was a three-seated affair. Porter Smith and his son Gardner occupied the front seat.

Before reaching the crossing, the carriage was stopped, and Mr. Smith listened for the train, but did not hear it in the howling gale. The horses had just crossed the track in safety, when the engine of the express train crashed down upon the carriage and its occupants. Gardner Smith, who was least injured, crawled to a station near by and secured assistance.

The bodies of Mrs. Smith and her daughter Miranda were carried for a mile on the cowcatcher of the engine. The bodies of the little girl and her two brothers were found near the scene of the accident.

$7,000 HIGH SCHOOL BURNED.

Berryville's Fine Structure Completely Destroyed.

Berryville, Va., (Special.)—The Berryville high school building, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the fire originated in the basement, where the furnace was located. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and sparks and burning fragments were carried to a distance of over half a mile over the town, and the neighboring buildings were only saved from destruction by being coated with a sheet of ice and snow.

The school building was one of the finest in the State. It was a large two-story brick structure, equipped with all modern improvements, and was erected five years ago at a cost of $7,000. Building and contents were insured for $4,600.

Just six years ago the school building standing on the same spot was destroyed by fire, the origin of which was never known. There will be no interruption in the school session, the several departments having been located in buildings in town.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Japan has a labor paper.

Dallas has a labor temple.

Artificial cork gains favor.

Connellsville has 20,072 coke ovens.

There are 30,000 union iron molders.

Kansas City is to have a labor temple.

Tokyo, Japan, has many labor unions.

Atlanta is to have a $1,000,000 cotton mill.

Uncle Sam buys 10,000 typewriters a year.

Omaha is to have a chambermaids' union.

Kansas City has a dance prompters' union.

New Orleans has the largest floating dry dock.

Brooklyn Paperhangers' Union was organized in 1864.

Clevelahd wood-carvers were conceded the eight-hour day.

Cincinnati wood-carvers were conceded an advance of 10 per cent.

Cincinnati barbers want shavers to pass an examination as to ability.

The State of Washington furnished over 500,000 tons of coal to California last year.

A number of unions in Georgia have begun preparations for the next Labor Day celebration.

Anderson (Ind.) carpenters have been conceded the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour.

Work performed by New York cabinetmakers on Lincoln's Birthday must be paid for at double rates.

The park laborers of Brooklyn have been organized into a local assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Fifty-eight per cent. of the 7,125 employes of the Pullman works were born outside of the United States.

CRONJE CAPTURED.

LION OF SOUTH AFRICA FORCED OUT OF A HOPELESS POSITION.

HIS GALLANT STRUGGLE.

Assured of a Safe Conduct to Cape Town and Kind Treatment—All His Artillery Captured—End of the Ten-day Siege on Modder River—Gen. "Bobs" the Hero of the Hour in London and the Colonies.

General Roberts has forced the surrender of Cronje, and he is a prisoner in the Field Marshal's hands.

With him were captured his wife, personal staff and about 4,000 men, with all their artillery and arms.

Safe conduct for the captives has been guaranteed by the Field Marshal, and they will be sent to Cape Town and delivered to the Commanding General there. They are assured of kind treatment.

There is universal rejoicing in England and throughout the colonies at the news of the capitulation.

The next move is expected to be on Bloemfontein, but it is expected that Roberts will have another army to meet.

General Buller's position before Ladysmith is one of great difficulty.

In his recent advance he met with heavy losses under the withering fires of the Boers. Both sides were under a terrific hail of metal, and an armistice has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead.

Supplies have reached Ladysmith, but the burghers scout the idea of being obliged to raise the siege.

The garrison in the city is so hemmed in that it can do little to aid the rescuing force.

SURRENDER OF CRONJE.

How the Lion of South Africa Was Obliged to Abandon His Position.

London, (By Cable.)—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg.—General Cronje and all of his force capitulated unconditionally at daylight and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

The War Office also received the following additional dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"From information furnished daily to me by the Intelligence Department it became apparent that General Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing."

"This feeling was doubtless accelerated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements, which tried to relieve General Cronje, were defeated by our troops on February 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. Each night the trenches were pushed forward toward the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was materially aided by the arrival of four six-inch howitzers which I had ordered up from De Aar.

"In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping me informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. At 3 A. M. a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian Regiment and some engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about 80 yards of his trenches, where our men intrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning, a gallant deed worthy of our colonial comrades, and which I am glad to say, was attended by comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters, for, at daylight, a letter signed by General Cronje in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce.

"In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp, and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 A. M. I received General Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also asked that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town, to insure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start immediately under charge of Major-General Prettyman, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Cape Town.

"The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandos under our own officers. They will be railed to Cape Town in detachments."

FOR CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

South Carolina to Erect a Granite Shaft at Chickamauga.

Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—The Legislature has made an appropriation of $10,000 for erecting a monument at Chickamauga.

A handsome shaft of South Carolina granite will be set up, surmounted with a bronze palmetto tree. The commission consists of Governor McSweeney, Adjutant-General Floyd, General C. I. Walker, Commander South Carolina Division United Confederate Veterans.

The monument will be erected on Snodgrass Hill, and there will be markers for Kershaw's, Gist's and Manigault's Brigades, and Culpeper's Battery.

Killed By Explosions.

Marietta, O., (Special.)—Three men were killed in the oil fields near this city by explosions of nitroglycerin. Harvey Benedict and Chester Campbell, of Williamstown, were blown to atoms while preparing to shoot a well. A few minutes later, near the scene of the first accident, a load of nitroglycerin exploded annihilating Samuel Fleming, his team and wagon, and shaking the country for miles around.

Expenses of One Commission.

Washington, (Special.)—The secretary of the Industrial Commission submitted to Congress a report showing the work performed by the commission, its methods, etc. The number of witnesses examined up to December 31, 1899, was 272 and the expenses of the commission to the same date $56,877

Carter's Last Chance Gone.

Washington, (Special.)—The United States Supreme Court denied the application of Captain Oberlin M. Carter to bring his case into that court. There was no written opinion.

LONG SIEGE ENDED.

Entry of British Troops Into Ladysmith—The Garrison was Living on Half a Pound of Meal Per Man.

London, (By Cable.)—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"Gen. Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith Wednesday night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Neithorpe."

Subsequently Gen. Buller wired as follows:

"I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison were on half a pound of meal per man a day, and were supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules.

"The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

What Was Seen in the Camp—Boers Did Not Show Drooping Spirits.

London, (By Cable.)—With such determined enemies, says a special correspondent, telegraphing from Paardeberg, under date of February 27, one would suppose that the Boers would have destroyed their guns, small arms and ammunition before surrendering. The only thing injured, however, was a Vickers-Maxim piece, which had been hit by a British shell.

A British officer and nine British soldiers, who were prisoners, had been provided with deep holes by the Boers and kindly treated.

The Boers inquired anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in possession of the British.

When the order came for the Boer prisoners to cross the river to the British camp they took all that they could carry of such things as pots, pans and blankets, throwing their rifles in two heaps that gradually increased to huge proportions. As the ford had been swollen by a heavy rain, the Boers took off their trousers and waded across. The scene looked like play rather than war. The men laughed and spiashed each other in the water, but among them were some grim faces, which looked with disfavor upon such sportiveness.

KENTUCKY'S MUDDLE.

Court of Appeals Postpones Argument Docket Until the Spring.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The Court of Appeals entered an order postponing the argument docket till the spring term, which begins in April. The order of the Chief Justice does not give the reason for this action, but merely states that the judges will hold their consultations, at which cases will be decided as usual, and that the court will convene on the bench whenever the occasion demands it.

In Democratic circles it is said this action was taken on account of stories that the lives of two of the judges had been threatened. The agreed case involving contests for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be argued at Louisville before Judge Field on a demurrer, filed by Republican Governor Taylor's attorneys to the petition of Democratic Governor Beckham.

The two factions of the State government are proceeding each in full operation, but with nothing approaching a clash pending the litigation over the offices. The treasury of the Democratic faction of the State government was replenished by payment into it of about $25,000 from officials of Jefferson county. The Democratic officials think that the example set by the Jefferson county officers will be followed by Democratic officers in a majority of counties where they are in control, and that in a few days they will have enough money to pay current expenses.

REBELS CAPTURE TRAIN.

Escort of Cavalrymen Caught in an Ambush—Prisoners on a Transport.

Manila, (By Cable.)—A hundred insurgents seven miles from San Fernando de la Union ambushed ten men of the Third Cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans scattered, and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions. A subsequent reconnaissance of the locality developed the fact that there were entrenchments there and a force of Filipinos, estimated to number 800 men. The Third Cavalry is preparing to drive the insurgents out.

The recently-purchased naval transport Alava, sent to Ragay, in the Gulf of Liberate, for Spanish prisoners, has returned here bringing 500 persons, including priests, officers, soldiers and civilians and ten Americans.

The navy officials being informed that the prisoners were carelessly guarded, hurried the Alava to Ragay, manned by twenty bluejackets. Six officers from the Brooklyn and fifty marines accompanied the transport.

IN A LIVING TOMB.

Two Miners Brought Out Dead, One Fatally Hurt, and One Will Recover.

Redding, Cal., (Special.)—All through the night the rescuers worked in two-hour shifts to save the eight men imprisoned by the cave-in at the Iron Mountain mine. So far only four men have been taken out, two dead. One has succumbed to his injuries, and the fourth will probably live.

But slight hopes are held out for the safety of the other imprisoned men, as the air pump is broken.

A second cave-in occurred in the copper level of the mine, injuring four rescuers, but none very badly.

Murder Done While Drunk.

Chicago, (Special.)—Charles E. Lutz shot and seriously wounded his brother, D. Lutz, at the latter's art store, 506 West Madison street. He then fired two shots at his sister-in-law, killing her instantly. Charles Lutz was formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Lutz as manager. He was discharged last fall. He entered the store intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued immediately, which resulted in the shooting. The murderer made no attempt to escape.

Killed by Burglars.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—Two masked men burst in the door of James Hervey's residence, near Elm Grove, evidently bent on robbery. Hervey, who was sixty-five and supposed to have money in the house, grappled with them, when a shot was fired, killing Hervey instantly. It passed through his head. There is no clue to the murderers.

Virginians After New Building.

Washington, (Special.)—A delegation from Norfolk and Portsmouth visited Washington in the interest of a new public building in Portsmouth.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

ROWE COMMITS SUICIDE.

Used a Blanket as a Rope and Cell Door as the Gallows—Lad in Westmoreland County Was Seized With a Violent Paroxysm of Coughing and Fell Into the Fiery Depths of an Oven.

Leopold Rowe, the conscience stricken German tramp, who several days ago confessed that he murdered a stranger on July 7, 1893, between Palmyra and Cambellstown, committed suicide in the Lebanon jail. His dead body was found in his cell, he having taken his life by hanging himself during the night, using a blanket for a rope and the cell door as the gallows. Coroner Ehrik decided no inquest was necessary and Steward Light removed the body to the county almshouse. Rowe had taken one of the four light cotton blankets, which were a portion of the cell furnishings, and out of it made a stout rope. First he tightly twisted the blanket, which he had torn into strips and then wound about it another and lighter strip. This crudely manufactured rope was hard and strong and making a slip-knot at one end, he made a noose. The other end he fastened to the upper horizontal bar of the iron-grated cell door and to insure its holding wound around the knot a shoestring. Placing the noose over his head and arranging it that the knot would at once close his wind-pipe, Rowe sank downward and forward, with his legs bent forward under him, with only his toes touching the floor. In that position Rowe strangled to death. The coroner examined the body with a hope that Rowe might have left some written evidence of his self-confessed crime, or the intention of self-destruction. Nothing of the kind was found either on his person or in the cell. Rowe confessed first to the authorities of the Berks County Prison, where he was serving a six months' sentence for surety of the peace, and then to the local authorities. Rowe's conduct has been most peculiar. Jacob Etzel, of Reading, by means of Rowe's photograph secured at the county jail, recognized the face as that of a man with whom he had some dealings in the summer of 1897 while he was serving as first sergeant of police. The man, however, was then known under a different name. He was arrested with several other men in the vicinity of Kutztown, on the charge of being a tramp. At the following term of Berks Court he was found guilty and sentenced to a term of several months in the Berks jail. In the meantime Warden Kintzer noticed that the man acted very strangely and a commission was appointed to inquire into his mental condition and after an examination reported the prisoner to be of unsound mind. The court directed that he be sent to the Harrisburg Insane Asylum and Deputy Sheriff Kershner, now county detective, accompanied by Sergeant Etzel, conveyed the prisoner to that institution. The moment Etzel saw the photograph he recognized it as that of the prisoner of three years ago. If this is the man who less than three years ago was adjudged insane, it will be interesting to learn how long he remained an inmate of the asylum, where he has since spent his time and whether he was of sound mind when he committed the crime and also whether his recent confession was reliable.

Incinerated in Coke Oven.

A small portion of the skull bone of 8-year-old James Brewer, of Greensburg, is all that remains of the happy, robust boy. He was cremated alive in the white heat of a coke oven. It was the custom of the boy about the noon hour to carry a meal to an elder brother employed at the Bessemer works of the H. C. Frick coke company. The lad had been afflicted with whooping cough, and he would be seized with fits of the most severe coughing at frequent intervals. On two or three occasions he had been seized with convulsions during spells of coughing. At noon he entered upon his usual journey, and as was his custom when nearing the point where the brother was working, he mounted the long range of ovens and continued down the course. He had not gone far when he was seized with a fit of coughing. He was seen to stagger by workmen close by, and a moment later they were horrified to see the body fall and disappear into the depths of an oven. The workmen hurried to the oven with hooks and forks. Hastily the hooks were thrust into the fiery furnace and when the top red hot coals were strewn upon the ground at the oven door, there was no remnant of the body to be found save the small fragment of the skull.

Naturalization Records Missing.

It has just been discovered that between 1884 and 1896 a large number of fraudulent naturalization papers were sold to Italians, Huns, Slavs and Poles in the lower end of the county and an investigation is now being made. One of the men interested came to Wilkes-Barre from Hazleton to compare several names he has with the naturalization records in the court house. To his surprise and the surprise of Prothonotary Dasch the record book was missing. The prothonotary has no idea where it is. It was last seen on Saturday. On Monday no one noticed it. Tuesday the office was closed, it being election day. When asked for it was gone. A search was begun but no trace of it has yet been found. A big exposure is promised by the men conducting the investigation, and they say a number of officials are involved. The men who bought the papers believed they were real. The affair has been kept quiet in order not to alarm the guilty ones until all the evidence required for their arrest was procured.

Oppose the New Company.

A largely attended mass-meeting of 'phone holders of the Rockingham Mutual Telephone system assembled at the courthouse at Harrisonburg and adopted resolutions urging the Senator and Delegates from this county to work for the defeat of the Virginia Telephone Company charter in the State Legislature. It has been rumored that Senator Keezell was in favor of the charter, but a telegram was received from Richmond while the meeting was in session announcing that Senator Keezell expected to vote against the bill. Thereupon a vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously tendered the Senator for his attitude on the measure.

Locomotive's Queer Prank.

A Lehigh Valley engine had been sidetracked at Delano, but in some manner left the track and found its way to the main line and sped along the track for a distance of fourteen miles, stopping at Stewart's water plug when the steam became exhausted.

WHAT OF THAT?

Tired! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! Work while it is called to-day!
Coward, arise! Go forth upon thy way!

Lonely! And what of that?
Some must be lonely! 'Tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,
To blend another life into its own.
Work must be done in loneliness. Work on.

Dark! Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet!
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight;
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! Well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holliday?
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task! Conquer or die!
It must be learned! Learn it then patiently.

No help! Nay, it's not so!
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children cry,
He's near thee, wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

DR. DOVILAND'S PATIENT

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Doctor, he is determined not to get well!"

"Determined, eh?

Doctor Doviland uttered a low, meditative whistle as he stood with his hands in his pockets, apparently intently occupied in scanning the pattern of the tesselated marble floor in the vestibule.

It was a pretty Gothic cottage, a mile or so out of town, with a terraced lawn a tiny circular fountain, all fringed with water-lillies, and a great walnut tree, whose dropping boughs formed a sort of natural tent above a rustic seat; while in the deep veranda canary birds warbled in gilded cages, and stands of exotics tossed crests of pearl and crimson to and fro in the sweet-scented summer wind.

Mrs. Dilthrope, a little rose-complexioned woman, with shady brown eyes, hair like the satin shell of a chestnut, and a sort of mouth red, and curved, and dimpled—that suggests an over-ripe strawberry in the woodland dell, stood looking at Doctor Doviland in a troubled way. Doctor Doviland looked at the floor.

"Determined to die, is he?" said the doctor, rubbing his nose. "Wouldn't he sit up a little yesterday, according to my directions?'

"No, doctor," sighed the lady.

"Nor eat a little chicken and wine jelley?"

"No—" with tears glittering in her shady hazel eyes—"not a mouthfull of anything.'

"He's an obstinate donkey!" cried out Doctor Doviland, impetuously. "At least," as he marked the effect his unpremeditated words produced, "he is a very opinionated person. I'll go to him at once."

And the doctor sprang up stairs two steps at a time, breathing very short and fast, as his fashion was when much excited.

The room was darkened; the lozenge-shaped casements tightly closed. Not a breath of sweet summer air stirred the eau-de-colongne scented atmosphere of the apartment; not a cheerful sound broke the brooding silence; and for a minute or two, Doctor Doviland's unaccutomed eyes could scarcely penetrate the artificial dusk sufficiently to perceive a yellow, unshaven face lying among a wilderness of ruffled pillows and two restless hands moving over the coverlet.

"Well, Mr. Dilthrope," said the physician, cheerfully, "how do you find yourself this morning?"

"Very poorly—very poorly indeed, doctor!" groaned the patient.

"No better, eh?"

"Doctor," sighed Mr. Dilthrope. "I dare say you mean well; but it's mistaken kindness on your part to delude me with further hopes. I know already that I cannot get well."

"You are convinced of that?" said the doctor, thoughtfully, stroking his chin, as he sat down in an easy-chair beside the bed.

"Eternally so, Doctor Doviland."

The doctor was silent for some seconds; then he suddenly burst out:

"Dilthrope, my good fellow, I'm glad you have discovered this sad state of things for yourself. It is one of the most disagreeable parts of our profession to be compelled to tell people that there is no hope for them."

Mr. Dilthrope raised his head rather apprehensively from the pillows.

"You agree with me then, doctor, in the diagnosis?" said he, faintly.

"I am compelled to do so," said Doctor Doviland, solemnly. "You and I are both men of sense, Dilthrope. There is no use in longer continuing the farce of medicines, diet and prescriptions."

And with his cane, the doctor whisked two or three vials off the stand upon the carpet as he spoke.

"I—I am not sure but that the tonic might strengthen me a little," remonstrated the patient, wincing somewhat at the clink and crash of breaking glass.

"What is the use of artificial stimulus?" brusquely demanded the doctor "No, no, Dilthrope; leave Nature to herself. If you must die, you must—and all the drugs in the pharmacopia will not postpone the fatal moment. In the meanwhile, I will go and break the news to your poor wife—widow, I may as well say."

And without waiting for further argument, Doctor Doviland hurried away.

As he descended the stairs, Mrs. Dilthrope glided out of the pretty little blue and gold reception-room on the left, and stood confronting him.

"Well doctor, what do you think?" she eagerly questioned.

"I think, madam," said the doctor, balancing both thumbs in the armholes of his vest, "that I shall let him die!"

"Doctor!"

"Because," added the disiple of Galen, with a sly twinkle in his merry blue eyes, "he is determined to die whether or not, and a man always lives longer for having his own way."

"I don't comprehend your meaning at all, doctor," said Mrs. Dilthrope, with tears in her eyes and a piteous quarver in her voice.

"Allow me to explain it to you," said the doctor, taking her hand, and courteously leading her back into the blue-and-gold reception room; "and I believe I can make you agree with me, that he had better die and be done with it."

Mr. Ebenezer Dilthrope's mind grew curiously morbid and distorted under the action of a disease that was more mental than physical. He lay among his pillows, not altogether ill-pleased with the prestige that attended him as a dying man, although, if he had thought the castrophe to be immediately impending, he might have seen matters in a different light; and there were times when he wished people wouldn't agree so implicitly with him when he sang dolorous changes on the old strain:

"When I am gone—when I am gone!"

A little timely contradiction had been fuel to the flame; but it was all withdrawn. Nobody dissented from him now—not even his wife.

It was toward sunset, on the evening of the third day from that on which Doctor Doviland had acquiesced in his melancholy views, when he started from a brief dose, at the sound of voices in an adjoining appartment.

"All to be left to the widow, eh?" said a cheery accent. "Oh, Charley, what a lucky thing for you! You have always loved her?"

"Of course I have!" returned a voice which Dilthrope recognized as that of his wife's cousin, Charley Castleton. "Dilthrope's a good fellow enough, and I haven't a word against him personally; but he never was half good enough for Agnes!"

"A wealthy widow!" musingly repeated Lucy Castleton. "Why, Charley, it would set you up in life."

"I shall propose as soon as the old fellow is well underground," said Castleton, gravely.

Here Mr. Dilthrope bounced in bed to make sure it was a flannel blanket over him, instead of sods of black walnut.

"And," went on the heartless young miscreant, "she'll have me, of course."

"Aggie always liked you," interjected Miss Lucy.

"The deuce she did!" muttered Mr. Dilthorpe, giving another spasmodic jerk.

"I shall take her to Europe," said Charley, in the slow, meditative way wherein one discusses the bright possibilities of one's future. "She has had but a dismal time of it lately, brewing gruel for Dilthorpe, and bathing his head with cologne and bay-rum! Now darling! I won't enact the selfish grand mogul! We'll keep this cottage for a summer residence. It will do well enough with a little alteration—a conservatory thrown out at the south end of the drawing-room, and a library at the back. I shall sell off the furniture at auction, and—"

"You will get out of this, if you please, at once!" roared the voice of the doomed sufferer, and Charley Castleton started to behold Mr. Dilthorpe standing, tall and spectral, with a sheet wrapped about him, and anger flaming in his eyes. "You may do as you like after I'm dead; but I'm not dead yet!"

And wearied out by perturbation of mind, and the excitement of this unusual effort, he dropped panting into a chair, just as Doctor Dociland entered at an opposite door.

"Hello!" cried the doctor, with a long whistle. "I thought you were dying?"

"But I'm not dying!" said Mr. Dilthorpe, wrathfullly; "and I don't intend to die—not just at present at all events!"

"Bravo!" cried the doctor. "I would not, if I were you."

And Ebenezer Dilthorpe kept his word. He got well at once. Doctor Doviland gravely protested it was the most wonderful and speedy recovery he had ever witnessed.

"Do you know, doctor," said Mr. Dilthorpe, the first day he drove out with his medical attendant, "I begin to believe—that I wasn't so very sick after all?"

"Have you just found it out?" said the doctor. "Didn't I tell you so long ago?"

"If it badn't been for that scoundrel Castleton," said Dilthorpe, "I should have died in good earnest!"

"Possibly," said Doctor Doviland. "The mind sways the body powerfully. But that scoundrel Castleton, as you call him, was nothing more nor less than a brisk dose of medicine, administered for your relief!"

"Eh!" cried Dilthorpe, pricking up his ears. "Then he wasin't in love with Agnes, after all?'

"He is to be married to a lovely young Philadelphia heiress next week," said the doctor. "It was all a plot of ours to cure you!"

"And it has succeeded," said Dilthorpe, after a few minutes of meditation. "But I say, doctor, I shall never give you such another chance."

"I hope you will not," said Doctor Doviland, laughing.

ESQUIMAU DOGS.

They Are Supposed to be the Purest Specimen of the Original Canine Stock.

Advices from the Klondike are to the effect that the most useful and efficient beasts of burden for the conveyance of the mails and all manner of supplies from one part of the Yukon territory to another during the long Arctic winter, are the Esquimau or Labrador dogs collected here two years ago by Canadian Government agents and shipped from Quebec to Dawson City. The scientists who have made the closest study of these dogs regard them as the purest specimens extant of the parent canine stock, unaltered by human experiments, and in appearance such as Adam might have named in the Garden of Eden.

In its native wilds, the voice of the Esquimau dog is not a bark but a long melancholy howl. The similarity of appearance between this dog and the barren-ground wolf is very great. Notwithstanding the fact that these dogs will cohabit with wolves, the conclusion of some observers that they are really only domesticated wolves is not generally accepted, in spite of the power of reproduction of their kind that is credited to the hybrid offspring of the two animals. Wild dogs are known to exist in many other countries. The ajuara of South America, the dhole of India, and the dingo of Australia all bear a close resemblance to one another, and to the Arctic American dogs in the most essential particulars. As wild dogs do therefore exist distinct from wolves, it is more reasonable to attribute to them the Esquimau variety and the huskies of the Arctic coasts, though both these last may have inherited their very wolfish appearance from crosses.

Whatever the origin of these animals they are a necessity to the aboriginal dwellers in the dreary wilds of the far north. They are the only beasts of burden and a train or team of three good dogs will haul a load of 500 pounds. Their life is a hard one. The only caress bestowed upon them by their master is a blow or a kick. Their food is usually the trash too wretched for the far from nice stomach of a Chippewa or a Montagnais Indian. A fat dog is seldom nor never seen among those belonging to the aborigines. Yet when an Indian dies it is no uncommon thing to have his principal dog either hung from a tree or stake at his grave, or buried with him.

On the barren lands, these Eskimo dogs make very good hounds for following caribou in the northeast and moose in the northwest, on the crust of the snow in spring; for though they have not sufficient strength to bring down these animals themselves, they retard their progress sufficiently to allow the approach of the hunter.

These dogs are of considerable size, muscular and well proportioned. The ears are small and pointed, and with a good breadth of skull between them, the muzzle is long and sharp, the eyes are placed at angles and not horizontally, the fur is deep and thick, the tail bushy, the feet broad and well covered, and the color is generally pure white, though other shades are not uncommon. The dog has no lack of sagacity and its every look tells of wisdom and cunning. It is very sociable and fond of its master. When two of this breed of dogs begin fighting, the whole band light upon one of the pair, and if not forcibly prevented will tear it into pieces. They become very ferocious when extremly hungry and have been known to devour children.

The Hare Indian dog is the race domesticated among the Indians of the Mackenzie River district. It is characterized by a narrow, elongated and pointed muzzle, by erect sharp ears, and by a bushy tail, not carried erect, but only slightly curved upward, as well as by fine silky hair mixed with thick under fur. Its color is tolerably varied in the shades of brown, gray black and white. Of these tints the darkest are the most rare. Some observers have supposed this animal to be a domesticated white fox, but apart from the great difference in size there is even less reason for the supposition than for that which attributes a common origin to the wolf and the larger variety of Esquimau dogs.

Chinese Women.

The better class of Chinese women have at least the natural degree of curiosity, while not wanting in friendly attentions. An English lady says of them:

"The women flock around and beg me to take off my gloves and my hat, that they may see how my hair is done, and the color of my hands. Then some old woman is sure to squeeze my feet, to see if there is realy a foot filling up all those big boots. They are very friendly and bring out chairs and benches before their cottage doors, and beg us to sit down, and offer us tea, or, if they have not got that ready, hot water."

Evolution of Some Men's Hearts.

A good many men's hearts are like wasps—biggest when they are born and getting smaller and meaner the older they get.—New York Press.

There are in New York City about 100,000 who are exempt by law or circumstances from jury service.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Using Tin Cans in the Garden---Protection From Hawks---Cultivating Cabbage ---The Food Value of Bran---Raise Good Hogs, etc., etc.

Using Tin Cans in the Garden.

In irrigating a garden, it is known that much of the moisture is wasted on account of surface evaporation. Much damage is also often done to growing plants by the ground baking, or the hot sun scalding the leaves. If an old can with several perforations made in one side and bottom is set in the ground close to the hill and filled with water, it will go directly to the roots of the plant. The dry surface earth seems to act as a mulch. The rootlets often find their way into the cans through the perforations. It is little trouble to keep the cans supplied with water. It certainly pays a gardener to look out for the old tin cans.

Protection From Hawks.

Three correspondents of Green's Fruit Grower give their methods of saving their chickens from hawks and owls. One of them is a variation of the old method of having a tall pole, or the top of a tree cut off near the yard, so that a trap can be placed on it. The hawks like such a place to light upon before swooping down on some luckless chicken. By this method he has captured eleven hawks and four owls this year. Another scares them away by red flags on tall poles about the yard. They must be very red and warranted not to fade in rain or sunshine.. Having these flags this summer, he lost no chickens, while his neighbors lost many. He nails a cross-piece to the pole to keep the flag spread as wide as possible.

Another woman runs a stout piece of linen twice through a large potato, and sticks the potato full of the large wing feathers of a turkey, then stretches the line between two trees or poles 20 feet apart or more. The action of the wind keeps this in motion, and the hawks are afraid of it. In some sections scaring them away may be better than killing them as both hawks and owls destroy many field mice, squirrels and other animals that are pests to the farmer when too abundant. In others they do more harm by destroying the insect-eating birds than they do in catching chickens. We think in New England they do more harm than good and are glad to see them destroyed.

Cultivating Cabbage.

In growing late cabbage we have, for the last several years, had the best success by dropping the seeds in hills where we wish the cabbage to grow. This can be done on ground that has produced a crop of early peas, lettuce or spinach. The ground should be rich and kept moist by reason of frequent previous cultivation. Rows for late cabbage should be about three feet apart and the plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart in the row. Take a pinch of five or six seeds between the thumb and forefinger, and with the foot, brush away the top dirt until moist dirt is reached. Drop the seed on this spot, and with the foot press it firmly into the moist soil; then, wih the foot, brush a little dirt over it.

The planting should be done from the first of June to the twentieth of the month. The plant will come right up and will grow very rapidly. In a short time you will have thousands of plants to transplant give or take away. We think our method is a cabbage-grow-easy sort of a way, and have no trouble about "heading up." We also have planted our early cabbage in this way, but have more trouble with small weeds coming up in the hills, for the weather being cold, cabbage germinates much slower, and often weeds get quite a start. We think it better to start plants for early cabbage in a box and transplant.—The Epitomist.

The Food Value of Bran.

"I am sometimes led to question the economy of buying shorts or bran. They tell me it is good to reduce the feed from being too rich, but it seems to me that it is better to feed a pint of Indian meal to a dozen hens than a pint of meal and a pint of bran to make up a quart for a given number of hens. The bran will not hurt them, to be sure, but why pay a cent a pound simply to dilute your food, when a cabbage, or grass, or other green stuff would do it at less cost, and not injure the hens? The question is wholly on whether the price of bran or shorts is too high, considering the nutritive value. Am I wrong on this point? writes a member of our experiment club, who, according to his monthly statement, is not using either bran or shorts, the mash fed consisting of "corn meal, bread, swill, etc."

He is very much wrong if he supposes that bran and shorts have no other use than to reduce the quality of the ration.

Bran of ordinary good quality contains a larger per cent of protein than any of the whole grains in common use as poultry food, and larger also than most of the mill stuffs used. It is the structure, not the weight, of the fibre in the bran, which gives it bulk, and makes it so valuable in distending a ration, and it is perhaps because shorts or middlings has not the peculiar fibrous structure of bran, that it is not well adapted to liberal use in a ration. Grass and cabbage will not answer this purpose of bran, because too much of their bulk is water; it is only in the most extreme warm weather that fowls can be given all the green food they would eat, and still give the best results in growth or in eggs.—Farm Poultry.

Raise Good Hogs.

If a person who knows anything at all about hog feeding was given a choice between a hog that would gain twenty-three pounds in six weeks, and one that would gain ninety pounds in the same time on the same feed, he would not be long in choosing. During the past ten months the Kansas Experimenting Station has fed 190 hogs that were bought of the farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan, without regard to breed or breeding, and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 or 125 pounds. This class of hogs is used because those experiments are for the highest benefit of the farmers, and by taking the stock they raise we stay within their conditions. A few conclusions may be drawn from the following facts taken from observations of feeding eighty head of hogs which were just finished. These hogs were nearer of the same age than size, and ranged from the long, big-boned bacon hog to the short, fine-boned chunk, according to the care or carelessness of the farmer who raised them. First, as to gain: The comparisons are between hogs fed the same in every respect. The best and poorest five out of twenty have the following showing: Best five—weight at beginning of test, 596 pounds; gain, 416 pounds; seventy per cent. Poorest five—weight at beginning of test, 579 pounds; gain 235 pounds; forty per cent.

This was for a period of forty-two days, and from observations made from week to week, this difference of gain from a little over one pound to practically two pounds a day was largely due to the breeding. A short, small-boned chunk will make good gains for a few weeks, and then stop. It will be fat and ready for market, while a well-bred, rangy hog will fatten and continue to grow and make good gains for a much longer period. Then as to the demand of the market. The three-rib-shoulder is now one of the most profitable cuts that is made for export trade. Hogs from which these cuts are made must be large and muscular, long and rangy. The short, small-boned chunk will not answer the purposse. The bacon hog is also of the latter description, and brings the best price on the markets.

Watering Window Plants.

Some women seem to have good success with house plants almost by intuition everything they have flourishes and is covered with bloom, while others meet with no success although taking a great deal of pains. Probably more mistakes are made in watering than in any other way, and the following rules may help to know when plants should be watered:

It is often a mystery to people to tell when a plant requires watering, and whilst many plants are starved for want of water, many a plant is killed outright by giving it too much. When a plant looks sickly, you are apt to think it is water that it wants, when it is water that is killing it, and the plant is really being killed with kindness. The way to tell if a plant needs watering is to tap the pot with the knuckles; if it rings out a dull, heavy sound, then it is clear ground is saturated already, and will not require any for a day at least. Again, if the surface looks dry, just move the soil with your finger, and if it is almost dry underneath it requires water; if it is wet, do not give any, but wait a day or so.

Watering is a most important point in plant growing, and has to be learned chiefly by experience, different plants requiring different treatment, but in a short time you will be able to tell at a glance if the plant requires watering. The very best of all is rain water, but if you have not got any, water from the tap, only let it stand in the open air a few hours, or pour from a jug into another five or six times, which will aerate it.

Be very careful by adding a little warm water, or otherwise make the water you use for your plants about the same temperature as the room in which they live, and in watering give each plant a good soaking, and see that it runs out at the bottom of the pot; but do not let the water stay long in the saucer which the plant stands in or it will rot the lower roots. If it is thought that the water escapes between the pot and the soil, which it will do if the soil is once allowed to get dust dry, it will be a good plan to stand the plant in a bucket of water just long enough to cover the pot for ten minutes or so, when it will be all right again. About once in three weeks it will be a good thing to put a small piece of lime about the size of a walnut into the water for the plants; it will sweeten the soil and strengthen the plant and make the leaves look a brighter green, which is a sign of health.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal

Electricity and Soda.

Consul Boyle of Liverpool reports important discoveries and uses of chemical engineering in England. He refers to the electrolytic process for decomposing common salt, with the result of producing soda and chloride of lime at very cheap rates.

The same method is being applied to the manufacture of other chemicals. Electricity, having become comparatively cheap, is now used to effect decomposition with which chemists have long had a theoretical acquaintance, but which till recently remained laboratory curiosities.

In our own country metals are now being reduced from their ores to an increased extent by means of the electric current. Electrical engineering is now a distinct branch in most of our technical schools.

Penalties After Death.

Posthumous punishment is to be inflicted on the murderers of the late queen of Corea. The two ministers who issued the decree reducing her to the rank of ordinary people and who made the king cut off his top knot were put to death when the king took refuge with the Russian legation at Seoul, and their bodies were horribly mutilated. The law department has now been directed to take the proper procedure whereby the "extreme penalty" may be administered to the two dead traitors.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Schliemann owned two palaces in Athens. One of these, in the Phidias street, has been purchased by the German Government for 400,000 drachmas.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1895.

Ex-Representative Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, Wis., has announced his intention to give to that city a public library building, to cost $50,000.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Emperor William, of Germany, has asked his Reichstag to have his salary increased $1,000,000 a year. His present yearly income is $8,401,238.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Russell Sage says that if he lost all his money today he would go to work with the same energy and ambition that he had at the start.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Woolwich Antiquarian Society has erected a memorial tablet in the house at Woolwich, England, in which General Gordon was born.

I Look 25 Years Younger

"I am now seventy-two years of age and my hair is as dark as it was twenty-five years ago. People say I look at least that much younger than I am. I would be entirely bald or snow-white if it were not for your Hair Vigor." — Mrs. Anna Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 22, 1898.

Is Yours Snow-white?

There is no getting around such a testimonial as this. You can't read it over without being convinced. These persons do not misrepresent, for their testimonials are all unsolicited.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores color to gray hair every time. And it is a wonderful food to the hair, making it grow rich and heavy, and keeping it soft and glossy all the time. It is also an elegant dressing.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

POTASH gives *color*, *flavor* and *firmness* to all fruits. **No good fruit can be raised without Potash.**

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

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WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE

Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
176 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

How Are Those Shoes Wearing?

Perhaps you are one of the very large number who bought shoes at this store in the last few months. If you are, the question applies to you.

We are interested in every pair of our shoes that are in service. Our interest never ceases while the shoes "live."

We want to know just how the shoes we sell wear. If any make that we handle isn't up to the mark, we are just as eager to know it as anyone could be—and if you don't tell us how the shoes wear, we can never know whether our shoemakers are living up to their contracts or not.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

1900

Finds us at our same business—saving customers many dollars on

Mackintoshes, Overcoats and Men's Suits.

Men's Suits, - $2.00 to $20.00
Men's Mackintoshes, $1.48 to 10.00
Men's Overcoats, $1.98 to 15.00
Children's Cape Overcoats, - $1.48 to 5.00

If you are looking for a place to be neatly and comfortably fitted in Underwear, Hose, Boots and Shoes, especially in Snag Proof Rubbers, you cannot do better than by calling at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all!

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

Experiments in Stock Raising.

The state experiment station at State College, in conjunction with the state department of agriculture, is now conducting an experiment to test the effect of different methods of supplying water to fatten cattle, and to ascertain at the same time the most economical way of stabling them. Fifteen steers were divided into three lots of five each, all being dehorned. One lot is turned loose in a large box stall and fed from a common manger, while a constant supply of water is furnished them in automatic water troughs. A second lot is tied in stalls, each animal being supplied with water as in lot one, while a third lot is tied in stalls and watered by being turned out daily. A record is kept of all food consumed as well as the labor required in caring for each lot, and the gain in live weight of each is taken every two weeks. It is yet too early to draw any definite conclusions, except that considerably less labor is required to care for the loose steers.

Moving Day Comes on Sunday.

Persons who contemplate moving in the spring should remember that April 1st will come on Sunday this year. As there is a superstitious idea that moving on Friday or Saturday is sure to be attended with bad luck, the probabilities are that the popular moving day will be Monday, April 2nd. But as all people are not superstitious, considerable moving will be done on Friday and Saturday preceding the first of April.

Was Found Dead.

George Breon, an aged farmer, was found dead on Sunday afternoon near his home at Cammal, in Clinton county. He started out Sunday morning to drive his cattle to a spring near the farm. He was found dead near the watering trough. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Salt for a Chimney.

Every two or three weeks during the winter put a pint or so of salt in the stove, furnace or fireplace when there is a good fire burning. The burning of the salt cleans the chimney so that no soot can remain in it. When this is done your chimney will never "burn out" and is effectual.

DIED AT BELLEFONTE.

Mrs. Sarah J. Schaffer Succumbs after a Long Illness.

Mrs. Sarah J. Schaffer, well known to many in this valley, and for many years a resident of Aaronsburg, died last Friday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Bower, at Bellefonte, at the age of 61 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

Mrs. Schafler had been in ill health for some years, but the immediate cause of her death was an organic stomach ailment. For several days her death was expected for she lay in an unconscious state several days previous to her death.

She was born in Aaronsburg, Haines township, December 25th, 1838, and was the daughter of John Meyer, long since deceased. In August, 1860, she was married to Daniel E. Schaffer, of Madisonburg, who during the rebellion served as 1st Lieutenant in the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Her husband passed to the great beyond in September, 1864. The Meyer and the Schaffer families were among the pioneer settlers of Penn and Brush valleys.

Deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Peter Shelley, of Lancaster county, and Mrs. James Ettinger, of Aaronsburg. Also the following brothers and sisters: D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall; Joseph K. Meyer, of Centre Mills; Mrs. Malinda Shook, of Williamsport, and Mrs. C. M. Bower, of Bellefonte.

The remains were taken to Aaronsburg for interment, on Monday morning, where the funeral took place from the Reformed church, of which Mrs. Schaffer was a member. The services were conducted by Rev. F. W. Brown, of Aaronsburg, assisted by Rev. T. Levan Bickle, of Bellefonte.

A Work of Art.

On Saturday morning when the United Evangelical Conference was in session at Williamsport, Bishop W. M. Sanford stepped upon the platform and commanded the attention of Bishop Dubbs, the presiding officer of the conference. In a few remarks complimenting the Bishop upon his faithful work, he drew forth a beautiful cane and presented it to the venerable prelate. The body of the cane was made from wood taken out of the ruins of the First Evangelical church built at New Berlin in 1816. The carved dog's head was from wood gotten in Cumberland county, inlaid with pearl taken out of the Iowa river. The staff and head were also very artistically inlaid with blocks of wood, from Palestine, India, Africa, and Brazel. The silver ring uniting the two parts, fittingly remind the recipient of the love which unites him with the church. The Bishop received this token of high esteem in a few touching remarks, assuring the conference of the grateful appreciation with which he received this sacred treasure. The cane was made by the conference genius, Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of Centre Hall, whose delicate and beautiful work in wood has been the source of much comment through this part of the state.

Drainage Needed.

The lower end of town was badly flooded last Thursday morning, and many cellars filled by the heavy rain night previous, at the lower end of town, about as badly as the Thursday before. Many sinks, the natural outlet for surface water, are closed for leveling the ground, and the result is the formation of nuisances, by ponds on the streets and in lots. This can be avoided by the boro authorties placing drain pipes in the sinks that have been closed and keeping the gutters at crossings open for thorough drainage. Fevers, diphtheria, and other ills, are bred by a neglect in this regard; nothing is more dangerous to the health of a community than wet cellars and puddles of stagnant water. The sanitary laws give full power to officials to prevent such nuisances.

Attend the Convention.

Every primary S. S. Supt. and teacher will find it specially helpful to attend the County Convention at Centre Hall, Tuesday, March 20. Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Supt. of Primary Work of the Penna. State S. S. Association, will give three addresses, one each session, on the following subjects: Right Beginnings. Home Cooperation and how to Secure it; and Teach the little ones to pray. In addition plans are under way for a special conference with primary teachers in a separate room.

On a Fraternal Visit.

The order of Modern Woodmen of America, recently installed in Centre Hall, has rented the room over Murray's drug store. The order is in a flourishing condition. On Tuesday evening about ten members from the State College Camp came down on a fraternal visit. A luncheon was served at Runkle's hotel to the Woodmen and their guests, and many toasts were given which were responded to by bright and witty speeches. It was one o'clock in the morning when the merry party broke up.

License Court.

Judge Love, sitting in license court, granted 38 renewals, while holding the only two new applications under advisement.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

A Sad Skating Accident on the Pine Grove Mills Dam.

A sad accident occurred last Saturday afternoon on the mill dam at Pine Grove Mills, in the drowning of Charles Edward, aged 18 years and 3 months, and Jacob Frederick, aged 12 years and 6 months, sons of Squire Jacob Keller, of Pine Grove Mills.

The accident occurred on the dam of the Pine Grove Milling Co., proprietors Ard & Bottorf, and took place after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Keller brothers were skating on the dam along with a number of other boys of that town. The ice on the dam was thin and rotten, and the boys had been warned of the danger of the ice breaking. They had skated around for a short time with their companions, when Fred, the younger brother struck a thin sheet of ice and went into the water. Charley saw his younger brother go through the ice, and at once went to his assistance. The ice broke under him, and he too plunged into the dam. The water at this point was over ten feet deep. Charles managed to get his brother Fred out on the ice, and then made efforts to get out himself. At the first breaking of the ice all the other boys fled from the dangerous place. When Fred got out on the ice he at once began to cry to his companions to come and help save his brother. In his excited state he began jumping on the ice which again broke under him and he went in for the second time. Both boys were numbed by the cold water and it was but a short time until they went to the bottom of the dam.

The boys who had fled gave the alarm and several men tried to get to the place, but the ice would not bear their weight. Several went in up to their shoulders, but the ice cold water compelled them to go back. Will, an elder brother of the two unfortunate boys, and a school teacher at Pine Grove Mills, waded in the dam up to his chin, but had to give up and go back. The gates on the dam were then raised and the water drawn off, and in about twenty minutes after the boys had gone down their bodies were recovered.

Efforts were at once made to resuscitate them, but the work was of little avail, the boys had been under water too long, and life was extinct.

The bodies of the brothers were taken to their home and prepared for burial. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon. Interment was made in the Pine Grove Mills cemetery, and both were buried in one grave.

The sad accident cast a gloom over that vicinity. The boys were bright and popular and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents and family.

About the Evangelical College.

The United Evangelical Conference which convened at Williamsport last week, had up the removal of their college from New Berlin to any favorable locality which will offer acceptable inducements. It was stated to Conference a number of towns would make efforts to get it. Centre Hall is one of these, and the locality meets the entire favor of the committee on education of which Rev. Rhodes, of this place, is a member, but it must be backed by the "inducements." So far as locality is concerned our town has the prize half won. The substantial offers made from here in a brief time, favorably impressed the committee, with added assurance of more to follow. If our town and valley want a good thing, as is so frequently professed, now there is an opportunity to show it by substantial action.

A Big Sale.

The sale of Jos. E. Spangler, farmer near this place, on Tuesday, was a good one, in spite of unfavorable weather. One horse was sold at $149; another horse bought a year ago by Mr. Spangler at a sale for some $80, sold for $130. A cow was sold for $56. Mr. Spangler kept good stock, as all farmers should. The amount the sale brought was $1930.14. In addition several weeks ago he sold sheep for $92 00, making a total of $2022 14—a good round sum for our good friend.

Quarantine Still On.

The quarantine placed upon all dogs in Miles township some weeks ago, and also upon the cattle on some farms supposed to be afflicted with the rabies, owing to a mad dog which passed through that section, has not been removed, but will be in a short time. A cow belonging to a farmer near Rebersburg, developed a bad case of the rabies last week, and broke her neck in her mad struggles. She had been bitten by a dog.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Lewis twp., Wm. Boyer, age 85.

Mifflinburg, Charles R. Rudy, aged 36 years.

Lewisburg, Josiah Shreiner, age 65.

Millmont, Louis Dersham, age 69.

In Ohio, Eli Moll, formerly of Mifflinburg, age 86.

Centre Hill Store Property Sold.

The old Centre Hill store property belonging to the Strohm estate, consisting of residence, and store building, was purchased by Alfred Lee, for $1000. Mr. Lee will take possession about April 1, and continue the store.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical Pastors Assigned to Posts for Year's Work.

The United Evangelical Conference in session at Williamsport during the past week, adjourned on Tuesday. The following were the appointments made for the year:

Center District—S. P. Remer, presiding elder; Altoona, J. A. Hollenbaugh; Bellwood, C. F. Garrett; Milesburg, P. A. Smith; Bellefonte, J. Womeldorf; Howard, N. Bair; Nittany, H. T. Fearle; Sugar Valley, L. Dice; Rebersburg, N. J. Dubs; Centre Hall, W. W. Rhoads; Spring Mills, W. H. Brown; Millheim, H. W. Buck; Millmont, J. M. Price; Buffalo, A. S Baumgardner; New Berlin, J. F. Schultz; Centreville, S. Aurand; Middleburg, J. Shambauch; McClure, A. D. Gramley; Port Treverton, W. E. Brillhardt; Lewistown, H. Goodling; Patterson, S. E. Koontz.

Lewisburg District—N. Young, presiding elder; Lewisburg, J. F. Dunlap; Milton, D. L. Kepner; Milton circuit J. O. Biggs; Muncy Valley, E. B. Dunn; Dushore, W. H. Story; Bernice and Lopez, D. F. Young; Danville, J. F. Hower; Bloomsburg, J. W. Bentz; Bright Street, S. S. Mumey; Waller, C. W. Hipple; Columbia, D. W. Campbell; Berwick, J. J. Lohr; Nescopeck, E. D. Keen; Luzerne, E. L. Kessler; Zion Grove, E. E. Shaffer; Nanticoke, H. Minsker; Ransome, D. F. Mayers; Scranton, Second, J. W. Messenger; Scranton, Sibbley, R. W. Strunck; West Clifford, W. A. Faus; Susquehanna, J. A. Foss.

Williamsport District—E. C. Rumbling, presiding elder; Williamsport, First Church, M. F. Forrelman; Williamsport, St. Paul's, G. W. Currin; Williamsport, Newberry, W. B. Cox; Williamsport circuit, C. L. Sones; Warrensville, W. N. Fulcomer; Hughesville, J. D. Shortess. White Deer, W. M. Sanner; Lycoming, P. C. Weidmeyer; Jersey Shore, W. N. Wallis; Lock Haven, J. W. Thompson; Lock Haven circuit, J. R. Sechrist; East Point, S. Smith; Liberty, W. C. Bierly; Grover, L. M. Dice; Wayland, J. M. King; Steuben, H. C. Guthrie.

Evangelical Appointments.

At the East Pennsylvania Evangelical conference in session at Reading, Bishop Bowman last Wednesday read the appointments, among which were the following for the Williamsport district: Presiding Elder, W. A. Leopold; Williamsport, J. A. Wiegand; Lock Haven, L. H. Yergey; Port Treverton, James F. Boyer; Mifflin to be supplied; New Columbia, J. G. Martin; Penns Valley, A. H. Doerstler; Sugar Valley, H. W. Cross; Spring Mills, J. F. Fenstermacher; Malter, O. L. Buck; Liberty, S. I. Shortiss; Elizabethville, C. W. Wolfe; Lykens, W. I. Miller; Williamstown, J. P. Freed; Reiner City, D. S. Manning; Uniontown, F. W. Solver; Shamokin, A. W. Buck; Ringtown to be supplied; Pottsville, Ira F. Bergstresser; Orwigsburg, A. E. Williams; Schuylkill, G. H. Bunnell; Tamauqua, C. W. Potts; Coaldale, J. L. Mesiner.

The Horse Sales.

The two horse sales at Runkle's hotel last Thursday and Saturday by J. B. Gentzell and C. G. Meyers, respectively, were well attended by horsemen and buyers from all parts of the county. Mr. Gentzell sold all but one or two of his twenty head at round prices. At the sale on Saturday Mr. Myers got rid of nearly all of his car load, and the sale brought many strangers to town. The average for the sale Saturday was about $115 per head. This lot was considered the finest and best assortment of horses ever brought to the county, and the buyers were keen in scenting a fine horse. Mr. Runkle has arranged for two more sales during the next few weeks, J. B. Gentzell expecting to offer another car load on or about March 20th, and H. B. Pflatzgraff about the first week in April. The Centre Hall horse market is attracting the attention of the outside world, for in about ten days sixty head of fine stock were sold at this place, at prices averaging over one hundred dollars each.

Jop Gilliland Meets with an Accident.

The many friends through this section will regret to learn of the serious accident which occurred to Joseph M. Gilliland, at New Bloomfield, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon. While engaged in his bending works, his left hand was drawn into the machinery on a planer, and his hand was cut off right through the heart of it. Some years ago met with an accident while out hunting, and shot off the index finger of his right hand.

Death of an Infant.

Lillian Susanna, the three-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bloom, about one mile west of Centre Hall, died on Friday evening from an illness of spinal meningitis. The funeral took place on Monday morning, interment being made in the Centre Hall cemetery, Revs. Rearick and Kerschner officiating.

Sale Postponed.

The public sale of Henry Potter and George Michael, billed for March 1st, at the residence of the latter one mile west of Centre Hall, was postponed until Saturday next, March 10th, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Horses, cattle, farm implements, etc., will be offered.

IT IS A FRAUD.

To Employ any One to Bid for the Owner at a Sale.

In the recent case of Rafferty vs. Norris, the superior court of Pennsylvania decided an interesting point of law. The case was tried in Clearfield county before Judge Gordon, and the facts were as follows:

Rafferty had adverlised a tract of timber land at public auction. Norris was the highest bidder, and after the sale he refused to take the property on the ground that there was not the amount of timber represented in the advertisement, and because fraud had been, as he alleged, practiced by Rafferty. Rafferty then went on and readvertised and resold the timber and having sold it for several hundred dollars less than Norris' bid, they sued Norris to recover difference and also recover their expenses connected with the resale. On the trial, upon the cross examination of plaintiffs, Mr. Norris' counsel, Messrs. Swoop & Patton, drew out the fact that Rafferty had employed a party to bid up the timber land for them to a certain price, and defendant's counsel contended that this vitiated the sale and rendered it fraudulent and that plaintiffs could not recover. Judge Gordon so held, and plaintiffs appealed the case to the superior court, and in the case just handed down, the superior court has affirmed the decision of Judge Gordon and sustained the position of defendant's counsel that the employment of a party to bid for the owner at a public sale is a fraud on bidders and rendrs thee sale void and non forcible.

How Altoona Property Owners Will Do

Suits are threatened against the city Councils of Altoona if they fail to appropriate $15,000 for the construction of a storm sewer to carry off the water that flows along twenty-four streets with every rain and thaw, sometimes two and three feet deep, keeping children away from school and employes from work, to say nothing of damage to property along the street. If the Councils refuse to do their duty suits aggregating $100,000 damages will at once be entered.

The same law applies to Centre Hall and all other towns.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by J. H. Ross Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Leggins and Overgaiters in all sizes for ladies and gentlemen.

Felts for boys, youths, men, and ladies.

Gum Boots for children, youths, boys, men and ladies.

Come and get prices and you will be convinced to buy.

C. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS.

Just Received a

A Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Trunks, etc.

Our stock was never so complete and was bought early in order to take advantage of the constantly advancing prices.

Come and see, and you will find that we sell at same prices as before.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

This week we can give you

The Benefit of a Good Buy in an Original Crate of Queensware.

Cups and Saucers at 25c. a set.

Ewer and Basin, Nappies, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Pitchers, Chambers, etc.,

At Very Low Prices.

Look into this at once.

All kinds of Coal on sale.

Wheat, 67c. Bran and Middlings, $1.00 per cwt. Cheaper by the ton.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

They are Here For Spring.

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

$3.50.

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2 50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

Powers Shoe Co.

Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

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Brachbill's Annual Reduction Sale IN Furniture

Now Going On.

Which includes some of the choicest goods in the market that came too late for the Holiday trade.

Although prices have advanced, does not say that you must pay higher prices for your furniture, as we are now selling what goods we bought early in the season, before prices advanced. We offer every year during the months of January and February great inducements to buyers in Furniture.

Don't wait for lower prices, but come and see what we can do for you.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.